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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Limits of Seed Life.

Absurd claims have been made in regard to long life of seeds. While every farmer knows that seeds fail to sprout if kept too long, and that some of them are spoiled even by one season's delay in planting, yet the stories of grain sprouting after storage for a thousand years or more have been accorded some degree of credit. A paper by J. W. Duvel, read at the recent meeting of biologists in Washington, explodes a fallacy which is believed even by some scientists, the notion being that seeds found in mummy cases and tombs, and known to be several hundred and even thousand years old, will, if planted, germinate. The truth of the matter, he said, was that the vital energy of seeds expires quickly, so that the stories which have gone the rounds about Egyptian wheat and prehistoric cliff-dweller corn germinating after a lapse of thousands of years were falsehoods pure and simple. Where or how they originated was a mystery, but, like every other scientific humbug, the story had as much vitality and longevity as the miraculous grain which is described. Some twenty years ago, said Mr. Duvel, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, as a result of the members seeing, hearing and reading a great deal of this nonsense about Egyptian wheat sprouting, decided to investigate the matter thoroughly.

The results of this investigation have only recently been made known. The association experimented with the seeds of some 382 species, including wheat and corn, and discovered that out of this entire lot there were only three or four spicies that would germinate after a period of fifteen years. Of the entire 382 species, all were treated alike; that is to say, placed in dry dark and cool places, where the conditions were exactly the same as in the case of the grain found in mummy cases. The great majority of species lost all vitality after a period of four years, and the few that did germinate at the end of the fifteen-year period produced very weak and feeble plants. These were the seeds of very hardy and vigorous plants indigenous to desert countries, where the struggle for existence is very hard, and not wheat and corn, which were among the earliest to lose their vital-Moreover, of the entire number of seeds of the three varieties which produced after fifteen years in storage, only a few

produced plants. As a result, therefore, of these experiments, Mr. Duvel said that the longest period that any seed could be kept in stor-

age and still germinate was fifteen years.

In the discussion following the reading of Mr. Duvel's paper, Dr. F. V. Coville, botanist of the Department of Agriculture, said that some years ago he also became interested in this problem as a result of reading newspaper accounts of seed found in tombs of the prehistoric period germinating, and old cliff dwellers' cities some beans and other seeds, which he was quite certain had pation of a future scarcity. lain there since the pre-Columbian period, and were at least four hundred years old. seeds, above all others, should have germinated. They had, the doctor stated, every appearance of being "sound," but, for all that he planted them, watered them, and did everything that could be done to obtain germination, not one of them sprouted,

Farm Hints for July.

CLOTHING IN HAYTIME. The hay-maker himself should have a light, cool outfit. For shoes, the cloth-top, leather-soled tennis or "sneakers" are s comfort. Loose jean trousers or overalis make a very cool garment. For shirts, nothing can be better than the cheap, stout colored cheviots that are sold at fifteen to thirty-five cents each. These are soft and durable and can be worn comfortably with without undershirts. If underclothing is worn, it should be of thin jean, which is cool and stout and does not cling. A cloth panama or wide straw hat completes

DRINK FOR HAY-MAKERS.

at a draught finds a plainer liquid does him more good. With water, the stomach knows just what to do, and refreshment is speedy.

HAYING IS DELAYED.

A trip through southern New England the first part of the week gives the impression that the hay season will be backward. There has been a lack of suitable weather for haying, while hoeing and planting fodder crops are still in progress. Hoeing corn and potatoes lasts longer than usual, because these crops bave been held back by the cold weather, and much of the corn was

These shoes can now be had ready made.

Wide-tired hay wagons with small wheels are becoming quite popular from the ease with which they can be hauled over soft places or sandy roads, and the low wheels

of good, thrifty Champion quinces, set in tations also fall fast after the last of June. Another point in favor of early culling is that more room is made for the others.

THE GARDEN AND FRUIT PATCH.

Costs much less than the fourth, while quotations also fall fast after the last of June. Another point in favor of early culling is that more room is made for the others.

Chickens while growing should have wide

make it possible to turn the wagon around in a small space. But on hard or rough roads they are considered harder to haul than common wagons. FORAGE CROPS AND CORN.

Fodder oats are usually looking well, and

they will supplement the hay crop to an unusual extent on many farms. A great deal of hungarian seed has gone into the ground In favorable weather there will be less difficulty in securing the hay crop than when there was a larger yield and full of water as was the case last year but to the finding water as was the case last year but to the finding water as was the case last year but to the finding water as was the case last year but to the finding water as was the case last year but to the finding water as was the case last year but to the finding water as was the case last year but to the finding water as was the case last year but to the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick and vigorous, although held back for want of the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick and vigorous, although held back for want of the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick and vigorous, although held back for want of the hot weather in which this crop de-

THE GARDEN AND FRUIT PATCH. Second crops should be got into the soil while it is moist. Early peas followed by cabbage; plants make a fine combination. Such garden crops as early beets, radishes, cauliflower, cabbages, lettuce, turnips, spinach do not usually occupy much space on the farm garden, but in the market garden they will be out of the way this month, and the ground occupied with hugh beens, celery. the ground occupied with bush beans, celery, planted late.

In favorable weather there will be less and vigorous, although held back for want of the hot weather in which this crop dewhen there was a larger yield and full of water as was the case last year, but to get it all at the best time and in the best conditions tin the past weeks, and it is coming up thick and vigorous, although held back for want of the hot weather in which this crop delights.

Early planted corn fields are mostly poor with something useful. If there is land that is in danger of growing nothing but weeds, sow it with red clover, to be plowed under the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick cucumbers, tomatoes, celety, cucumbers, tomatoes cabbages, leeks, turings, etc. The medium varieties of turnips are an easy profitable second crop for a busy farmer. Land should be kept covered with something useful. If there is land that is in danger of growing nothing but weeds, sow it with red clover, to be plowed under the past two weeks, and it is coming up thick the past two weeks, and it is com

Chickens while growing should have wide range. When young chickens are shut up most of the time the stock soon runs down. The laying stock will also be more vigorous if allowed wide range, but, like all full-grown animals, they will endure confine-ment better than the growing stock.

July-hatched chicks are on most farms the least satisfactory of any of the broods. Coming from stock which has been weak-

bushels below the crop of last year Tone crop of 1902 was a very large one, and these estimates accordingly do not indicate a short crop for this year. Much of the future depends on a few bright days and warm nights to counteract the cold, backward weather of recent weeks. The weather, however, as stated before, has been, on the whole, more favorable to corn in the West than in the East.

The average yield in the United States for the past ten years has been 24.62 bushels per acre. This rate of production for eighty million acres would give about 1,961,000,000 bushels, but the acreage is probably greater than the figure assumed, and so far as now appears the average rate of yield in the country as a whole will be fully maintained.

Besides the supposed reduction in acreage, there is the two per cent. damage from flood, possibly as much more from late planting and whatever further trouble may be caused by droughts or frost through the rest of the season. The demand for corn would be increased by the possible shortage of both corn and hay in the Eastern States, and this would be partly offset by the fact that probably over one billion bushels of last year's crop were still in reserve this spring, while in 1902 most of previous crop had been used up.

This stock in reserve of course has its influence on the price of the next crop. The crop of corn in other countries will not greatly influence the situation, since conditions abroad seem about the average this year and about three-fourths of the world's corn crop is grown in the United States. The crop in 1902 was not the largest the United States has produced. In its measurement it was a large crep. Officially, it was 2,523,-648,312 bushels from 94,043,613 acres. The acreage expressed in square miles is 146,983 and an area stated to be sufficiently large to make a tand nearly six miles wide around the earth's largest circumference; an area larger than is contained in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and one-fourth of lows, and all in corn. If considered as a single bulk of shelled corn, the production in 1902 would make a mass 1121 feet high, with perpendicular sides, on a base of a square, mile. If in carloads of eight hundred bushels, it means 3,154,560 cars, making a line of freight cars 23,900 miles long, that would nearly girdle the earth at the equator.

While the United States grows only onefifth the wheat crop, it: practically controls the corn situation. Corn is the real king far more than wheat or cotton. Its fodder and grain are the staff of the farmer East or West. A fair crop means a good demand and a fair return for the producer and reasonable prices for the stock feeder and the Eastern dairyman. So far, these are the conditions promised for the current year. The situation as it develops is well worth study by every producer or consumer

A Partial History of the Drag Plow.

Eighty years ago this summer the strife began between the wood and cast-metal plow. In 1823, an inventor in Hartford, Ct., made the first cast plow bottom ever made. Before that the best plows made were of wood, with straight plate or strips of iron to protect parts most exposed. Eighty years ago the wood plow bottom was the highest

Nearly all the plows of that day and before were simply crooked sticks, a natural crook picked up in the woods, with a little metal protection. For that reason, from the beginning of time, there was little or no chance for intense cultivation. The best harrow was a few iron spikes; the best hoes were nearly as poor. At that time and long before and forever afterwards there will be a plenty of kickers against changes or improvements, so that when Joel Nourse took an ox team in 1825 and carted from Hartford to Worcester three hundred castiron plow bottoms it was nothing strange that the kickers said that will be the end of Joel Nourse, but later on he was the head and front of the Ames Plow Company, making many millions of similar plows and shipping them to every quarter of the globe. They also followed the trail of the Hon. John C. Fremont across the continent, and he constructed the first railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, to connect the two

From 1825 on for many years there was

a continued strife between Nourse and Horton to perfect the cast-iron and steel-bottom drag plow. In 1825, or about that time, there were but two great leaders in the Joel Nourse was one of them, born in Massachusetts. He was the head and front of the Ames Plow Company, located in Worcester. He was drowned off Sachems Head, while in transit on a steamer from Boston, South, about ten years ago. Frost Horton, born in New York, located at Peekskill, later on was in the New York Plow Company. These associates, after getting the start from the Hartford inventor, kept on changing the forms to improve these plow bottoms, making them turn stubble, fallow and sod land to suit the idea or whim of different sections or individual conditions, also making them to turn the furrow wide or narrow, shallow or deep, or otherwise. These two men kept on until they had perfected each nearly five hundred different kinds and sizes, etc., to suit the demands of consumers.

So much for the right and left-hand plow but the amount so affected is placed at not over two per cent. of the whole crop.

In the meantime came Augustus Sanborn, who made and improved the first reversible who made and improved the first reversible drag plow bottoms up to date. All were the creators, the men who made it pos-sible for others to follow, to push on to the



OLD DAYS ON THE FARM.

be the object.

Those farmers were fortunate who had reserve of old hay to fall back upon, but it that while on a trip to Arizona he took the is to be feared that the number is compara trouble to obtain from graves in one of the tively small. It will be in demand in the markets, and prices have advanced in antici

Farmers are commencing to sell a portion of their stock thus early for fear it cannot Moreover, he said, the dry climate of Ari- be wintered, and, as usual in such cases zona was eminently adapted for preserving prices will be low. There is much grain objects of all sorts, especially seeds, so that being fed to cows to try and keep them if there was anything in the story these along on the short pastures and prevent too

great a shrinkage in milk. Hay looks like a two-thirds to three quar ters crop, at least in southern New England, except on old fields in thin upland, where the crop looks light. Some farmers have been mowing the past week, but the and so this fallacy, along with many others, hay season has hardly got into full swing was laid in the dust.

hay season has hardly got into full swing yet. A few bright, hot days will start business had beld to be a support of the same and the same an ness with a rush. The weather has held back the grass as well as other crops, and only a comparatively few early pieces are suffering from the delay in cutting.

HAY ON WET LANDS. Lowland mowings are forward for the eason, but are full of water and cannot be attended to for some time. It is a comon practice to leave these lowlands until all the other hay has been taken care of. Swale and brook grass do not get woody so early as upland grass, and can be left longer, but there is danger that another wet spell will come and flood the mowings after it has been tangled or flattened by an Sweet or fancy drinks are not very satis-factory in the hay field. Cold water with a be anxious to repeat the experience this Lemonade in the large quantities required in haytime often has a bad effect. Home-made root beer is more or less used, also various carbonated waters, syrups, etc., but a man who needs to drink a pint to a quart

everywhere has made slow growth. On next spring. Clover seed is high priced now, hay season. Hatched in a cool place, with some farms it is already considered a par-tial failure. New and then a farmer announces his intention to plant more corn this week on the theory that a cold summer would be followed by a warm, late fall, which would make Canada field corn or Crosby sweet corn a fair risk for ensilage planted as late as July 4. Most farmers, owever, are depending upon hungarian or barley for late sowing.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Thinning the fruit will be practiced less than usual this season. Frost and freezes have done quite enough of such work already with most orchards. Unfortunately, the fruit removed early by natural means i not the poorest. Frost is just as likely t kill the future prize specimens as the small, knarly fruit. Plums in many localities seem to have set very full, and in such cases thinning will pay, because saving the strength of the tree and also increasing the size and quality of the fruit. In the case of plums, peaches and grapes overbearing sometimes causes the stock to die before another season. To thin grapes, prune the vine in season. Peaches have already been thinned nearly out of sight by the weather Few growers will thin apples or pears on a season like the present, but some will, no doubt, remove the defective specimens in July. These are the orchardists who sell for \$3 per barrel when others would be glad to get \$1.50. Quinces are greatly increasing the work of haying. very full of fruit in some orchards. If Anybody who has ever mowed river grass trained low, as they should be, they are easily gone over in July. Severe thinning overflow, and who has helped pole out the is not usually needed, as the quince will, in hay, carrying it through the water, will not moist soil, ripen a large crop without much lactory in the hay field. Cold water with a be anxious to repeat the experience this injury. But the bad and undersized ones lar harvest drink of late years. Molasses, lar havest drink of late years. Molasses, lar have a low period during the season, and ginger and water, with or without vinegar, the only safe plan is to cut the grass the large crop without much injury. But the bad and undersized ones should be picked off. They will never be have a low period during the season, and worth much and will take just so much out the only safe plan is to cut the grass the training for them.

but it pays to use it in this way, and it will plenty of insect powder and some milk to do as much good as twice the money spent drink, late chickens can be made to do well, for fertilizers, although the effect will of but they do not flourish under commo course not be realized until next season. An unusual amount of fertilizer is being

used late in the season to push along late fodder crops. Two hundred pounds to the acre of high-grade mixture will hurry a prevent bad smells and dangerous germs. econd crop like magic.

This is the season of the year when week

off to cloudy days. Extra help is very hard to get in July and hard to pay for. It is wise not to plant more hoed crops than have a fair chance of proper care, judging from experience. The cultivator should be kept busy, the fine-tooth implements being bes after the roots of the crop begin to spread. With these tools cultivation may be kept up

late in the season. The strawberry crop is about over. The fairly high prices did not make up for the short crop. Some of the fields are fairly clean and will do for another year if the rows are plowed down to a narrow strip, manured, and allowed to fill up again with new plants. This moist weather has started plenty of good runners. Raspberries and currents now have the market. Cherries are not amounting to much this season me of these fruits and some of the early pears and apples go to waste on farms be-cause the men and teams are too busy to be This year the conditions in the great corn spared for gathering and peddling such products. But in many cases a little close planning and the help of a smart boy or girl will turn these neglected items into good dollars. Boys often make very good peddlers in time of need, and it is good business

POULTRY IN MIDSUMMER.

conditions.

HERE AND THERE.

The house drain often gives trouble in midsummer and should be looked after to The cellar should be cleaned, if not done before, and the cellar windows screened. get ahead of the average farmer. The best weather for weed killing is also the best hay weather, and much of the hoeing is put fully screened.

Manure left around the stables breeds flies. Windows of the milk room should be carefully screened.

The Outlook for Corn.

Fortunately the supply and price of corn and corn products do not depend on the success of the crop in the Eastern States. Otherwise, the stock feeders, dairymen and poultry keepers would be almost forced out of business during a poor corn year. The great stronghold of King Corn lies in

the prairie States of the central Mississippi, including in order of bushels produced, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri Indiana, Ohio. These seven States of the central West produce about one-half the world's supply of corn and about sixtyseven per cent. of the crop of the United States. Hence, the market is quite largely decided by weather and crop conditions in the central West, although the influence of poor crop prospects or increased demand in other sections must be taken into account. region have been more favorable than in the East.

Floods did much damage in a small area

The total acreage is considered a little less than last year, and some of it, say one-fourth, was planted late on account of the

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Drop in Dairy Products.

Quiet trade and heavy receipts have caused a decline of about one-half cent on most grades of creamery and dairy butter. Nothing can be sold in large lots above 21 cents, although some dealers are un-willing to sell at that figure, believing the decline to be temporary. Unquestionably the improvement in pastures has the butter output, and the effect will show for some time, although the season hes when supply usually lessens. Best dairy holds steady at 20 cents, and lower grades are rather dull at quotations. Boxed and print goods are in moderate demand.

The New York market has been declining for some time, and prices are now a fraction below Boston. Receipts are heavy and the declines have caused buyers to hold off until they think prices have reached bottom te which increases the weakness of the situation. Storage buyers who have not finished their buying are waiting in hope of bargains. Thus the market is rather uncertain. Anything occurring to indicate a ment range of higher prices would so rouyers into stocking up at once, thus and shwing signs of remaining so for the wholeof this week. Supply and demand have been very active this week. Receipts Wednesday were 24,640 packages, which is far ahead of any day this year or last year. Immense quantities were bought for storage. Prices held up pretty well, closing a 201 cents Wednesday for extra creamery and 20 cents for extra dairy. The bulk of the dairy, however, is of lower grade and brings 17 to 19 cents. On the other hand, some extra fancy lines went a fraction

above top quotations. Cheese is in moderate supply and slow demand, with prices a fraction lower on leading grades. Most lots of first quality sell at a fraction under 11 cents, but a few strictly fine New York and Wisconsin bring 11 cents. At New York cheese arriving quite freely and prices have eased off a little. Exporters are not doing much.

One of the weak points in dairying, and in fact the whole of agriculture, is not having the products properly graded before they are sold. Dairy products are placed upon the market and as a rule sold under one of three names, milk, butter or cheese The purchaser has not the slightest idea when or under what conditions they were produced or manufactured. The re sult is that quality does not count for what it should, and goods of high quality help to sell the poor. In other words, good and poor products sell for too nearly the same price. If the quality of the goods is thoroughly acceptable and the consumer knows that the products are made in a sanitary manner and that their quality can always be depended upon, there will be no difficulty in securing a ready market at an advanced price.

The practical question then is, "What can be done to develop the dairy market?" As an answer to this, the following halfdozen brief pointers are offered by the dairy expert of the Illinois Experiment Station: "First and foremost, produce a high-class article.

"Put up dairy products in such a manner that the consumer will get the original package. Standardize and sell by grade and brand. Practice honesty and have grades exactly

Guarantee standards and invite inspec

"Publish the exact meaning of differen grades and make people intelligent by put-ting out literature freely to educate them. "All places where dairy products are

produced or manufactured should have standards of cleanliness and be open to Receipts at Boston for the week were

40,523 tubs, 45,507 boxes or 2,260,529 pounds of butter, 5212 boxes of cheese, besides seventysix boxes for export and 29,196 cases of eggs. For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 41,202 tubs, 36,098 boxes or 2,143,109 pounds of butter, 4584 boxes cheese, besides 2385 boxes of cheese for export and 25,917 cases of eggs. At New York receipts for the week were

66,700 packages of butter, 37,401 packages of cheese and 65,300 cases of eggs. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 61,955 packages of butter, 36,273 packages of cheese and 58,292 cases of eggs.

Decline in Meat and Provisions.

Beef, pork and mutton have ruled lower during the past fortnight, but have recovered in part during the past three days. Receipts have been very large, and the liberal supply has brought about a range of prices still somewhat lower than those quoted last week A very large kill of hogs was made during the week by Boston packers. The total for the week was about 32,500, preceding week 27,-400, same week a year ago twenty-six thonsand. The export demand has also increased, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$175,000, preceding week \$160,000, same week a year ago \$200,000.

The movement of hogs the past week has been large, exceeding any previous week since January, and much in excess of corresponding time last year, nearly wiping out the deficiency in packing since March 1, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing 520,000, compared with 415,000 the preceding week and 420,-000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 395 000 and two years ago 485,000, the latter being exceeded by the record for the past week. From March 1 the total is 6,375,000, against 6,420,000 a year ago-reducing the deficiency since March 1 to 45,000. The quality is good. Prices are lowered, and at the close the average for prominent places is about \$5.80 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.05 a week ago. 55.95 two weeks ago, \$7.45 a year ago and \$6 two years ago.

Beef is in rather light demand, with prices fractionally lower on most grades. The arrivals for the week show a slight decrease over last week. The total was 190 cars for on and ninety-eight cars for export, s total of 288 cars; preceding week, 195 cars for Boston and ninety-nine cars for export, a total of 294 cars; same week a year ago, ninety-seven cars for Boston and sixty-two cars for export, a total of 159 cars.

Vegetable Markets Strong.

Supplies of most lines of vegetables have been rather light this week on account of the weather, while demand has been pretty good. Prices are, on the whole, high for the se Peas have been selling well throughout the season and are now considered scarce. They readily bring \$2 to \$3 per bushel, the higher rates being for choice Telephone, Stratagem and other large-podded sweet kinds. Smallpodded peas, no matter how choice, sell lower, although such kinds as Little Gem are price. Hothouse tomatoes are in good demand and higher, although Southern tomatoes are in fair supply. Cucumbers, hottoes are in fair supply. Cucumbers, hothouse and Southern, are plenty and dull. Shaw, Moon's, N. Y.



WORKING A SCHOOL GARDEN. See descriptive article.

Bunch beets, carrots, onions, turnips, radishes and old carrots and parsnips have been selling at firm prices. Asparagus is about the same, both supply and demand being rather light, but best lots are doing well. Southern squash is higher. Southern potatoes have been growing more plenty, but are still high in price. Cabbage is selling well.

At New York many lines of vegetable are in light supply, including old potatoes asparagus, cucumbers, green corn, peas sq ashes, string beans. Onions are plenty and quiet. New potatoes are plenty, but demand is improving. Much of the Southern green corn is of very poor quality. atoes from the South are very plenty and cheap. Cabbages are in good demand

Stronger Wool Markets.

The demand has been increasing the past few weeks and prices have advanced on nearly all lines. Many dealers expect a further advance. Wool men who have canvassed the situation thoroughly have reached an estimate on the shortage of the crop this year. The Government report up to April 1 made the sheep losses about ten per cent. but since then the losses have been much greater, especially in the Northwest, and Western flockmasters are of the opinion that twenty per cent. will hardly cover the that twenty per cent. Will many cover the loss. This will mean about eight million head. Statistics are not all in regarding the wool attaction, but it is believed that the year's abortage will drop about fifteen per cent. The greatest losses were in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, but there is a decrease of 43 to five per cent. in Oregon and Wash. ston says:

"Making due allowances for the losses in States east of the Mississippi river, it is evilent that thirty million pounds from such data as are now obtainable would be a liberal estimate, which is about eleven per cent. of last year's clip. The weight per fleece on the whole will be somewhat lighter than it was last year, so that this will somewhat increase the falling off in the grease weight of the clip also, but, making suffi-cient allowance for this, it is evident that the shortage, reckoned in grease pounds, will hardly exceed twelve per cent. at the

strengthening tendency. But the demand for wool is not as good as it was last year. Consumption is curtailed, and as long as it continues so, however strong may be the statistical position, the price of wool will advance with difficulty; but if consumption increases in the last half of the year, with a diminished yield at home and a reduced yield abroad, there may be some advance in the price of wool. As the consumption of wool will depend largely upon the goods narket, it is needless to say that the course of the latter will be watched with much nterest for some time to come.'

Grange Co-operative Departments. "Co-operation does help us in many ways,

ducationally, socially and financially, and there is continually expressed among our members a desire to receive the benefits de rived from intelligent co-operation," asserts Massachusetts State Master, Ladd. "Our grain buying is continually increasing, and though comparatively small as yet, it has saved to our patrons many hundred dollars this year, and I believe the time is coming when it will be practical for us to enter into trade relations with the mills at the West. 'Our Patrons' fire insurance has demon strated to the public, and our members, that

we can co-operate successfully, and I feel confident if our life insurance is started it will meet with the same success "Our Patrons should be interested in the community in which they live, and our

everything that will elevate and beautify granges should take a more active interest n good roads, good schools, good governnent and in the care and protection of shade trees. Arbor Day should be more generally observed by the Patrons in Massahusetts.'

Some Good Jersey Cows.

The following are the latest officially recorded tests reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club: King of St. L.'s Jewel f C. H. 130559: Sire, Coal Hill King of St. 32996; dam, Charity of Pitts. Butter, 15 pounds 8 ounces; estimated fat, 13.266 pounds; milk, 303.8 pounds. Test made from May 11 to 17, 1903; age, 7 years 2 months; actual weight, 880 pounds; fed 182 pounds bran, 182 pounds linseed meal, 182 ounds corn and cob-meal and 105 pounds ensilage-blue-grass pasture. Property of Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

King of St. L.'s Jewel of C. H. 130559 fourteen days: Butter, 29.6 pounds; estimated fat, 25.723 pounds; milk, 601.6 pounds. Test made from May 11 to 24, 1903; age, years 2 months; actual weight, 880 pounds ded 391 pounds linseed meal, 391 pounds bran, 391 pounds corn and cob-meal and 210 pounds ensilage—blue-grass pasture. Property of Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Lemorna 92879: Sire, Signia 29385; dam lower, although such kinds as Little Gem are avonola Waif 66778. Butter, 17 pounds sought after by some buyers at a medium milk, 202 pounds. Test made from May 21 to 27, 1903; age, 9 years 8 months; estima weight, 800 pounds; fed gluten feed and

Literature.

In "Felix" we have a well-drawn picture of the influence which Honore de Balzac's
"La Comedie Humaine" might have upon the life of any youth of highly sensitive temperament and vivid imagination whose mind is immature and whose life has been spent quietly in the country amid comm lace events. When Balzac wrote his views of life under varying conditions, he pictured the alluring attractiveness which sin holds forth to its victims. Were evil as ugly as Dante pictured it, would we sin? Ah, no Roses which draw one to enjoy their fra-grance and their beauty have hidden thorns. Robert Hichens, the author of "Felix," shows in his titled character a man taking this view of the many phases of sin which Balzac portrays. There is something admirable about them all, and Felix loses sight of the filth beneath the gilt. The story opens with Felix in France meeting a traitor who is a devoted admirer of Balzac, and he leads Felix to read and enjoy the wonderful books this noted French novelist has written. Felix gains his knowledge of city life from these stories. He wonders at the ignorance of those who live simple lives in the country. He begins to analyze human nature, starting with his mother first and then his sister. He feels irritated at their pronounced views and he assumes a grand air of knowledge and a proprietorship over them. His sister is to marry a country clergyman and Felix attempts to interpose. Finally he become sullen to both his mother and to his sister. At his sister's wedding he meets an extremely fascinating woman, whose husband is a publisher, Ismey by name. Felix is eager to go to London and Mr. Ismey offers him a position in his establishment. When Felix is settled in his London quarters, he calls at Mr. Ismey's home and Mrs. Ismey persuades him to refuse her husband's offer. From this time begins Felix's acquaintance with Mrs. Ismey and her role of deception toward both her husband and Felix. At length Felix learns how blind youth is and

how much he, with all his knowledge gleaned from Ralzac has vet to learn. Not by books do men gain their most precious knowledge, nor by money, but by personal "What effect this will have upon the price of wool is, of course, uncertain. Other things being equal, it would naturally exert a of the effects of the deadly drug are described, even to a Parisian morphineuse's rooms. Felix's soul is sick with disgust, and then he determines to force Mrs. Ismey to be cured. Her husband is away and he plansito take her to Paris. On the day of his departure he receives word that his mother is in London and he finds her in a private hospital, awaiting an operation. Then it is that the boy's arrogan pride and false wisdom drops away from im and he sees in all the world one precious

> to life and health his self-conceit disap-Mr. Hichens pictures Felix in France in the place where he obtained his inspiration from the old tailor to read Balzac. Enterng the tailor shop and living-room Felix

charge-his mother. When the operation

is over and his mother slowly comes

says:
"Ah, Louis, I see you have kept the oooks."
"But, naturally, monsieur!" cried the tailor, who was rumaging in a corner of the chamber with his back turned to Felix.

They are my only companions, but for the little Honore and the little Marthe. How hould I not keep them?" "Don't you think they are dangerous

Louis? That books may be enemies rather than friends? Did you not tell me that those books drove you to Paris, and that in Paris you starved?" And he thought of his wn starvation.
"Monsieur," said the tailor warmly, would you have a man when he write

think all the time of the little men who may read him? Would you have had Monsieu de Balzac cease from writing lest the little dwarf who measured him for trousers without feet should be moved to go forth and starve in Paris?' No. Monsieur, no. If the little are

turned to folly by the writings of the great, believe me, it is the fault of the little." "Felix" turns out to be a novel of two distinct themes, and the development of one is supposed to be accomplished by the maturity of the other, but this is not so.

Mr. Hichens opens and closes his novel with his hero Felix in contemplation of Balzac and his works. Felix began life with all that Balzac had written of life stored in his brain, and a few years later he finds that the books he read did harm, although he had no special experiences. He simply s'ts and watches a woman who is the morphia victim, and it is her experimoes which fill the body of Mr. Hichens story. It is disappointing to be dragge through the horrors of a drug habit instead of following the actual experiences of a youth who has been living in a dream world akin to our own, in which the ever-increasing struggle for good and evil is carried on.
Mr. Hichens shows some originality and he can draw character types well. But he eems to be unable to sustain his original

That Ireland has a tragic history few will question, but literature has been singularly silent with regard to a land which has proved to be a sort of thorn in England's send Brady confines himself to the time of flesh. Novelists are strangely ignorant of the early settlement of the frontier when

heme. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes

the amount of unused material in the world and we therefore have historical romances dealing with such events as the "Reign of Terror" in France, until the subject is more than threadbare. There was a reign of terror in Ireland also, and it was when Cromwell and his army invaded the island. F. Frankfort Moore, in "Castle Omeragh," has narrated in a small way what this inva sion of Ireland meant to its inhabitants There is no war so cruel and so full of horrors as a religious war, and that was what Cromwell was conducting. Men who sing psalms while they are fight-ing are indomitable; they neither give nor expect quarter. They kill or die for the Lord, and Cromwell considered himself "the avenging arm." Mr. Moore peoples his narrative with a few strongly principled characters, both good and bad. The story opens with the receiving at Castle Omerag of the news of the sale of Harry Fawcett into slavery by Cromwell along with other pris-The young man's father feels he ful that his son will return, but Walter, the brother, doubts it. Father Mahoney is s bright-witted man, who proves to be the mainstay of the castle in its days of trouble. Kathleen O'Brian, a beautiful girl, helps to sustain the love interest, while Mistress Finola, who is introduced later in the story, is a brave young woman. The native superstitions of the Irish nature are devel oped by a foreign glass which Walter Fawcett, narrator of the story, pos-Father Mahoney takes it, and, after adjusting it according to certain laws of astrology, returns it to Walter, asking him to look therein. Thus Walter is warned of coming events by his visions in this glass. Walter thinking that Kathleen O'Brian is loved by his brother, and that the devotion is reciprocated, takes it upon himself to court Kathleen for Harry during the latter's absence. Kathleen endeavors to open Walter's eyes as to the truth of the situation—that is, that it is he whom she loves-but Walter never suspects the truth. When Harry, having escaped, returns, he brings the beautiful Mistress Finola companion in his captivity. Walter is indignant at what he terms his brother's perfidy. But the defending of the castle from Cromwell's men and the discovery of

a traitor in camp leave little

for Walter to comfort Kathleen. The

triumph of the castle's defenders over

Cromwell's men and the rescue of Finola

though there is a satisfactory ending of the

love interest. The war plays the greater

part in the story, but the affairs of the

heart are by no means a side issue as is the

case with some historical novels. The

writer takes the Irish point of view, and he

toes it in a manner to attract and hold the

attention of the reader. As a literary pro-

tained his standard. Some parts of the book are carelessly written. The character

of the priest, Father Mahoney, is one of the

best of all the fictitious personages in the story. He is a bright, quick-witted and re-

duction, however, Mr. Moore has not

sourceful individual, entirely unlike the onception of a priest which many readers may have. | New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50. Mary Catherine Crowley has created som charming as well as lovable girl characters n her historical novels. In " A Daughter of New France" there was a fine example of innate bravery within the heart of a girl already maturing into lovely womanhood The Heroine of the Strait "only emphasized this type of character the more; and now in her latest novel, " Love Thrives in Var " it would seem as if we had the bray est of the brave in Laurente MacIntosh, the laughter of the stubborn but good-souled cotchman, Angus MacIntosh. In selecting the Canadian frontier in the time of the Var of 1812 for the scene of her story, Miss Crowley has been able to introduce some interesting historical characters, notably hat brave Indian chief, Tecumseh. The historical events of the war are made vividly real. There is the brave British captain Muir, who is generous and self-sacrificing; the daring and adventurous American Labadie. and the civilized Indian, James Blue Jacket, all of whom love Laurente. In joining Tecumseh Blue Jacket waits his chance to take Laurente by force when the onflict is on between the Americans and the British. General Proctor of the British forces is made to appear cruel and crafty,

putting to shame his white skin in com parison with Fecumseh, who wants to fight square, and gain a great brave victory. The self-denial of the American soldiers, their uncomplaining endurance of hur ger and cold, recall to one's mind the price of our liberty which we enjoy today. Miss Crowley makes General Hull appear a most glaring coward. So severe is she in her judgment of the American general that she does not spare him for a moment, nor soften his record by any instance of kindly human action. The love interest is fully sustained, of course, with three men seeking the favor of the pretty Scotch heroine. There is both hisory and romance in abundance in the book. but the reader is spared the unnecessary letails of our second war with Great Britain. Miss Crowley cannot be said to have produced a novel of greater literary rank than her previous works, but she has written a very readable story. | Boston:

Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50. In narrating Western stories, Cyrus Town-

the fort, the camp-fire and the small village constituted the homes of the pioneers. In "The Bishop" Mr. Brady, the ecclesiastical hero, is a man who was "respected be the high and low, rich and poor, gentle and rough, red man and black, yellow and white, -uay they did more, they loved him." The stories which comprise the book are, for the most part, actual experiences which "the Bishop" has undergone. The introduc-tion informs us that nearly all the tales are true. They are stories of sorrow and joy of human hearts, and they touch and interest the reader. The death of David King, which results in the governor's conversion, is one of the best stories in the collection. "A Whirlwind Wooing," which opens with an undecided girl and two determined men who are friends, yet bound to settle the matter with an exchange of shots, is stirring and exciting.

A Spartan " is the story of a girl true to her post of duty to the last. " Death, Love and the Fire" is the tale of a daring attempt to save many lives by the sacrifice of one. We obtain glimpses of real life in the West in one of the most interesting periods of its development, a picturesque period, which is now rapidly passing. Mr. Brady has shrewdly recommended in his introduction another of his own books in which he says we may read more about the little Bishop, ce dead. As a collection of Western stories these are no better nor worse than other tales of the plains. This book will not add to the author's reputation, although it will afford pleasant reading to the inority of the readers who prefer a book of short stories. [New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.]

LIBRARY.

Motes and Queries.

THE LARGEST DIAMOND .- "K. M.": There is now in Amsterdam, for the purpose of being worked in the diamond-cutting shops, the larg-est diamond in the world, and one that is unique in the annals of the trade. So much i this the case, that special turning and other tools have had to be manufactured for dealing with it The stone is as large as a hen's egg, and weight 970 carats. It is thus twice as large as the Koh i-Noor, which weighed five hundred carats be-fore being cut. The stone, which was extracted from a South African mine ten years ago, is named the Excelsior, and after being acquired by a syndicate has been sent to Amsterdam. HATCHING BY INCUBATOR.—"Amateur":"An

egg in the process of hatching," says an expert, "is remarkably sensitive to vibration. Half the failures that amateurs encounter in hatching out chicks by an incubator method are due to lack of precaution in providing against the effect of v bration on the eggs. The rumble of a train of the passage of a wagon along the street will spoil a whole incubator full of eggs, if the faintest vibratory wave reaches the apparatus. Even such a little thing as the banging of a door in some other part of the house will destroy the not been taken to place the incubator beyond the reach of such disturbances. A thunderstorm al-ways gives breeders a scare, as thousands of eggs may be spoiled by a sudden heavy thunder clap. To sneeze or cough in the vicinity of the incubators will sometimes work a disastrous re-

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW .- "Victor": Inas much as all boxing contests which terminate speedily are, as a rule, ended by this character of coup de grace, the physiology of it is of great in-terest. A man struck with any degree of force upon the mental area of the jaw, although he may be in perfect physical condition, instantly collapses and falls to the ground. The attitude assumed in recovery, which may be instantane-ous or delayed some minutes, is most characteristic. He squirms about, raises his head and rolls his eyes in an attempt to locate himself. He tries to get on his side and elbow. He endeavors to rise upon his hands and knees. If he regains his feet he staggers like a drunken man, and should be proceed to reopen hostilities, he is usually promptly "put out" by his adversary. The blow is practically never fatal, the heart's action is never unduly accelerated, the pulse and respiration are normal; the pupils are normal; there is no headache, no sweats, no cold extremities, no pallor—none of the ordinary signs of shock or concussion. James G. Duncanson (British Medical Journal, April 4, 1903) believes the condition to be due entirely to a shaking up of the endolymph in the semi-circular when the blow is administered there is t overfulating of the head which is held in its anteposterior position by muscles, which compared with those inflicting the blow, are small and puny. The result is that the head flies around with a jerk and the fluid in the canals is ubjected to a greater disturbance than by any other trauma. There is little reason to doubt that this is the interesting pathology of the well known but little understood coup de grace.

Golf.—"Sandy": The word golf and the game of golf are both essentially Dutch and not Scotch The name is from that of a Dutch game played

with club and ball. The word golf is fro Dutch word kolf, which means a club, a bat, golf stick. The game was played in Holland be fore Queen Elizabeth began to reign in England THE NAVY RATION.—" Marine": The enlisted force of the navy during the coming year is ex pected to consume 220,000 pounds of frankfurter sausages and 144,600 pounds of sauerkraut. This s a part of the new navy ration, for the comp nent parts of which contracts are shortly to be awarded covering one year's supplies, deliverab at the various navy yards and stations. The schedules for these provisions have been preschedules for these provisions have been pre-pared in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and it has been one of the interesting estimates and it has been one of the interesting estimates of that bureau to figure out the amount of sub-sistence of this class which will probably be con-sumed on shipboard. The aggregate supplies, in addition to the 220,000 pounds of frankfurters and he 144,600 pounds of sauerkraut, are as follows inds of fresh beef, 287,000 pounds o chops, 172,000 pounds of fresh veal 285,000 pounds of fresh mutton, 220,000 pounds o oork sausages, eighty-eight thousand pounds of sologna sausages, 723,000 pounds of smoked beef ongues, 141,000 pounds of sugar-cured hams 41,000 pounds of sugar-cured shoulders, 141,000 141,000 pounds of Sugar-cured 33,000 pounds of pounds of dressed chickens and 71,800 pounds of dressed

THE MAGNET .- "M. S.": Thousands of years ago a mineral having the strange power of at-tracting iron was found in the country anciently called Magnesia, in Asia Minor. The name of this country has given us the word "magnet."
This mineral, which is now called the lodestone (not loadstone), attracted the attention of the ous, and it was discovered that a piece of iro quired the same power of attracting iron; in other words, the piece of iron became a magnet. It was afterward found that such an iron or artificial naguet could be used like the lodestone itself to convert other pieces of iron into magnets by rub-bing. Still more recently, a mode of making magnets by means of electricity was discovered, that is, by wrapping a piece of insulated wire many times a ound the bar and then causing s current of electricity to pass through the wire The familiar small toy magnets are simply stee bars which have been rubbed a few times agains powerful magnets.

Curious facts.

—The sultan of Turkey requires that a state documents and papers intended for hi perusal shall first pass through a careful process tate do

——A curious sight in the streets of Tokio is to —A curious sight in the streets of Tokio is to see an old man seated on a smooth piece of ground having round him little piles of sand of different colors, red, blue, yellow, black, etc. Placing a pinch from each pile in his right hand, he will draw on the smooth ground the figure of a man or woman, the dress all properly colored by the sand trickling through his fingers. It is done with great rapidity and shows remarkable dexterity.

dexterity.

cal Society of Baitimore to send this summer to the Bahama Islands a ship carrying a staff of fifty persons, who will study the geology, geography, botany, zoology, elimatology, physics and medical and hygienic conditions of those islands. The ship, specially chartered for the purpose, will be fitted and equipped as the home and laboratory of the party during the entire trip.

—A new method of discovering beds of ore hidden underground, in which electricity serves for a detective, is said to have met with some success in Wales and in Cornwall. A current of success in Wales and in Cornwall. A current of high potential—thirty thousand or more volts—is led to two metal rods set in the ground. From these, lines of force spread in all directions, and can be detected by means of a telephonic receiver connected with another pair of metal rods, which may be placed in any desired position. When no sounds, or only very faint ones, are heard, that fact indicates a deflection of the lines of force, and by shifting the place of the rods the location of the metallic masses which produce

the deflection can be determined.

—The application of photography to rapid survey work is gradually attracting more attention, and recently Mr. C. E. Stromeyer of England described an interesting method of measurable about 10 per position of a district. ing the angular shaft in the position of a distant object as seen from two separate points, by superposing a photographic negative taken at one of the points upon a positive taken at the other point, and then moving one of the films, or plates, until the object in question disappears in consequence of the negative and positive images coinciding. By using the superposed plates as a slide in a magic lantern, the amount of overlapping appears greatly magnified, and the adjustment needed to produce coincidence of the images can be more accurately measured. -Fish caught on the coasts of France and

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Italy are now transported alive by rail to Germany and Russia for the market. The living fish are placed in covered aquaria, or cisterns, running on small wheels, and stored in wagons for the purpose. The water of the cisterns is renewed outinually by means of a motor pump and a system of plp.ss connected with them.

—The Zurich police are at present training a number of coilie dogs to run down and catch law-

breakers. Barracks at Selnau, near Zurich, have been set apart for the "education" of the animais. By means of dummies the dogs are taught mais. By means or dummies the dogs are taught to bring down a man and pin him to the ground without biting him. They also learn to jump over walls and to follow a man into the water d prevent him from drowning. The education of a dog is completed in six months

-One of the features that attract most attention in traveling through the Australian colonies is the number of churches which are everywhere to be found. Every little township or village has three or four edifices devoted to worship; in fact, one Victorian hamlet achieved notoriety by being the possessor of five churches and no public

Gems of Thought.

....Provident people are like performers who have a net spread under them, and who know that if the worst comes to the worst they will fall into a safe place.—W. Robertson Nicoll.

....The great Pan of old, who was clothed in a leopard-skin to signify the beautiful variety of things, and the firmament, his coat of stars was but the representative of thee, O rich and various Man! thou palace of sight and sound, carrying in thy senses the morning and the night and the unfathomable galaxy; in thy brain the geometry of the City of God; in thy heart the bower of lov and the realms of right and wrong.—Emerson.
....For it is great folly to heap up much wealth

for our children and not to take care concerning the children for whom we get it. It is as if a man should take more care about his shoe than about his foot.—Jeremy Taylor.
....Try to do little things for God without let-

ting any one know.—Harriet Monsel.
....All my happiness I owe to the central effort
that my father and mother made to make home the happiest place on earth.-Edward Everett .Love is delicate: "love is hurt with jar and

fret"; and you might as well expect a violin to remain in tune if roughly used as love to survive if chilled or driven into itself.—Sir John Lubbock.
....Let us not underestimate the value of a simply good life. Just to be good: to keep life purfrom degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by

it, to keep one's spirit always sweet and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an ideal as noble as it is difficult.—Edward H. Griggs.

...Be sure, if you do your very best in that which is laid upon you daily, you will not be left without help when some mightler occasion arises.—Jean Nicholas Gron.

stant life tones of tenderness, truth and courage -Hiram Carson.
....If you would be strong, seek Him in daily

prayer, seek Him by holy self-dedication and resolute purpose, seek Him in hallowed Sundays and earnest communion.—Canon Farrar.If despair overwhelm thee in this abode of gloom, be wise and prepare for thyself a place of greater cheerfulness. Wishest thou the night of the grave to be luminous as day, carry along with thee ready trimmed the lamp of good works. -Saadi.

.... A candle that won't shine in one room is very unlikely to shine in another. If you do not shine at home, if your mother and father, your sister and brother, if the very cat and dog in the louse are not better and happier for your being a Christian, it is a question whether you really are

one.—J. Hudson Taylor.
.....Hearts are linked to hearts by God. The friend on whose fidelity you can count, whose success in life flushes your cheek with honest satisfaction, whose triumphant career you have raced and read with a heart throbbing almost as f it were a thing alive, for whose would answer as for your own; that friend, given to you by circumstances over which you have no control, was God's own gift.—F. W. Robertson. No mock plety, no sanctimony of phrase or

longitude of face on Sundays will suffice. You must live in the light of God and hold such a pirit in exercise as you wish to see translated nto your children.—Horace Bushnell.

Brilliants.

Nothing can utterly die: Music, aloft upspringing, Turns to pure atoms of sky Each golden note of thy singing, And that to which morning did listen At eve in a rairbow may glisten. -Fitzgerald

They are idols of hearts and of households; They are angels of God in disguise; His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses, His glory still gleams in their eyes. Oh, those truants from home and from heaven. They have made me more manly and mild, The kingdom of God to a child. The world is sweet, the world is fair,

To earnest workers all; Its mornings dawn in beauty rare. Its evenings tranquil fall. Or high or low in its degree, If but its noble aim we see The world is sweet and fair. -Ripley D. Saunders.

I brought a blossom home with me Beneath my roof to stay; But timorous and frail was she, And died before the day; And died before the cas,,
She missed the measureless expanse
Of heaven, and heaven her countenance.

—J. B. Tabb.

—J. B. Tabb.

Eternity and time! of these, O Sea, thy song.

Erstwhile, thy storm-beat waves with awful truth related es' clamored shocks, how atoms fought

The cha Thy tempest's roar was echo of that shricking throng. But now thy calm enthralls me. Conquered is

the wrong;
Thy crooning billows breathe the joy that God
has fated To crown the cosmic toil: repose for all created, That holy peace for which worlds, men and angels long.

—Marvin Dana.

birds are stock sho ducks, ar with due " As a months, I to dress sale at 4 ruling pr at this tir to 4½ pour pounds diate size

small for vantage.' York, but prices. I loads, wh Pigeons a poultry is or selling Squabs an

rrying a staff of of those islands. for the purpose, s the home and ne entire trip.
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s hurt with jar and expect a violin to as love to survive Sir John Lubbock. te the value of a od: to keep life pure make it constantly who are touched by sweet and avoid all tability—that is an deult.—Edward H.

very best in that ou will not be left mightler occasion

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truth and courage. seek Him in daily self-dedication and hallowed Sundays

on Farrar. ee in this abode of or thyself a place of st thou the night of s day, carry along amp of good works. ine in one room is her. If you do not

eat and dog in the oier for your being a ether you really are earts by God. The

u can count, whose cheek with honest int career you have throbbing almost as whose honor you n; that friend, given r which you have no -F. W. Robertson. timony of phrase or is will suffice. You od and hold such a h to see translated Bushnell.

y glisten. -Fitzgerald. of households; disguise; peir tresses, eir eyes. and from heaven.

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s me. Conquered is the the joy that God repose for all created, ich worlds, men and

-Marvin Dana

with ducks in reference to shipping alive.
"As a rule, it is advisable to ship all i fair. Ripiey D. Saunders. chickens dressed during the summer e with me to dress stock, live birds will find a ready y; ess expanse er countenance.

—J. B. Tabb. O Sea, thy song. ks, how atoms fought vantage."

Live poultry is in liberal supply at New York, but is working off at nearly steady prices. Arrivals Wednesday were ten car-

Eggs are in fair supply and brisk demand. Prices tend upward for nearby and choice grades. Choice Eastern stock brings 20 to 24 cents. About four thousand cases of all grades were received at Boston Wednesday. At New York the demand is good for the stock. A poultryman of Sydney, O., has a contract with a Cleveland commission firm to furnish one hundred dozen eggs each day, with the date stamped on them. The contract price is twenty cents a dozen. It is

Poultry.

Poultry Products on Contract.

certainly worth this man's while to have his

hens attend strictly to business, and they

are evidently looking after the firm's inter-

est, for no Cleveland cook has yet had to delay dinner on account of the eggs being late. The man is filling his orders as regu-

This same man has a different contract with another firm. He agrees to furnish daily three hundred young chickens weigh-

daily three hundred young chickens weighing 1½ pounds each for eating purposes. He gets 83 per dozen for these young broilers, and the way he manages to keep up with this very big undertaking is a story well

worth relating. He has 140 acres devoted to the use of his poultry plant. This tract

is covered with structures of various sizes.

The main building is 48c feet long, and

there is a row of five pens 560 feet in length. He uses thirty improved incubators,

whose individual capacity is three hundred

eggs each. These machines are not all filled at the same time, but proportioned so that

some of them can be discharging fresh chicks each day. A large and competent flock of barred Plymouth Rock biddies are

kept constantly on duty laying eggs with

which to stock these hatching machines, and 450 eggs are placed in them each day, in-

In connection with the incubators there is

a row of pens numbered from one to ninety.

Each day the little chicks from the machines

are turned into the first pen. They are advanced one pen each day, and when the last one is reached they are ninety days old,

weigh 12 pounds, and are ready for the mar-

ket. They are herded from the incubators

through all of the pens without being

touched. They are not handled until the

cook wrings their necks and dresses them

for the frying pan. A certain proportion

of the eggs do not hatch, nor do all that

are hatched live to make the trip through

the ninety pens, but the percentage of loss

is comparatively small, and the breeder

finds that the 450 eggs which go into the

incubators every day easily net him three

hundred perfect broilers at the coops, which

are shipped to the city daily from pen No.

90. In order to carry out this system and

meet his contract it will be seen that the

poultryman has something like thirty thou-

sand chicks constantly on hand, to say

tied up in the incubators, or of the great

flock of laying hens that supply the eggs.

But he gets to market with his daily order

just the same. He is cleaning up a profit of

Practical Poultry Points.

Introduce new blood among the poultry.

Give the fowls especial care during the

Oil meal will assist and hasten the moult-

Keep the henhouse clean and sweet.

Save all the droppings for future use.

ouitry Tending Lower.

The market has been liberally supplied

the past week, and prices for broilers and

Western-raised poultry have eased off a bit.

Ducks, pigeons and turkeys are about as

last quoted. Heavy roasters still hold the

high figures quoted, being in light supply.

A grower about twenty miles west of Boston

says his roasters hatched about Feb. 1 have

been bringing him about \$1.50 each, a price

which pleases him so well that he is plan-

ning to increase this branch of his business

another year. Small broilers are in ample

supply and bring only 20 cents per pound.

Live poultry, including fowls, cocks and

broilers, are plenty and lower, owing to

oversupply and in sympathy with the New

Ducks are in good demand, with prices

fully maintained. Said W. D. Rudd of W. H. Rudd & Son: "Ducks should be dressed

in the same manner at all seasons of the

year; bled thoroughly in the mouth or neck,

always dry picked, feathers left on head and

a portion of the neck, also on wings tied to

body, which gives the bird a plump appear-

ance, and soaked in ice water several hours

"During warm weather all stock should

be ice packed if on the road any length of

time. From the opening quotations the price gradually drops to 13 cents or 14 cents a pound, which is about the ruling

figure through the summer months, during

which time the Boston market is rarely

young ducks alive, as they will net shippers

overstocked. It is not advisable to ship

better results where shipped dressed, al

though old ducks may be disposed of alive to good advantage during the fall months of

the Jewish holidays, bringing at that time

"Early goslings begin to arrive from

of May. They should dress not less than

nine pounds each, and the highest figures

li cents by midsummer, when twelve-pound birds are the sizes most in demand. Such

stock should be dressed the same as young

ducks, and the same is true with them as

the best prices of the year for old birds.

after dressing.

tame and look to you for kindness.

\$25,000 annually.

moulting season.

lar intervals.

try for six cents per pound.

often prove fatal to them.

egg is nine-tenths water.

and feed with a mixture of bran.

larly as clockwork.

cluding Sunday.

borticultural.

The Fruit Situation. Apples are selling well for the seaso with prices firm, as quoted. Early Southern apples are of poor quality and not to be compared with choice held stock.

W. C. Cunningham, who represents Olivit Brothers of New York, returned this week

from northwest New York. "He visited all important apple-growing points in the lake coast section. The prospects for a large crop of fine apples, he finds, are brighter this year than usual. So far as weather conditions affect the crops he believes the worst is over, and there is nothing to fear except parasites. Bugs and worms have done less damage this season than for a number of years, and the fruit, which is now about as big as good-sized marbles, is smooth. The trees, he says, are healthy and the growth of the fruit vigorous. Rains which have prevailed in the East for the past two weeks have helped the apple trees. While the drought did not do them so much damage so far as injuring the fruit, to a certain extent it retarded its growth. Now that the weather has been moist the coming crop is

n better condition. Strawberries are drawing near the end, but hold up pretty well in size and quality and bring good prices. Mr. York of York & Whitney: "The season for native fruit is now between strawberries and later fruit and is quiet. The strawberry crop was a poor one, in quantity, at least. Native berries now bring 11 to 13 cents, with some

strictly fancy nearby lots nigher."

E. I. Morrison: "We have been making a specialty of strawberries this season. The crop has been light on the whole, although receipts from the South were at times very heavy. But even when the market was glutted, extra choice fruit brought good prices. Good berries are still coming from New York State and sold at auction Monday for 20 to 23 cents for choice lots. Shipments are expected in a limited way all through the week. After this week, a few strawberries will come from Maine and Nova Scotia. The quantity of these is limited, but quality is good and prices are expected to rule high. The strawberry seanothing of the hundreds of dozens of eggs son is ending in a satisfactory manner in the matter of prices secured by shippers."

Steady Hay Markets.

Hay prices remain about as last quoted in most markets. The average level is still very high. Improved prospects for the next crop have caused many farmers in Canada and elsewhere to ship their reserve hay to the great markets, and some dealers predict a decided drop from present prices. The general average of fifteen leading markets for best hay is \$20.98, compared with \$16.16 a year ago.

Do not expect to get good, pure-bred poul-The high prices seem to be calling out all the hav that can be raked and scraped. At New York the receipts for the week were Hens should have food and drink at regu-10,360 tons, against 6432 tons the preceding Treat your fowls gently and they will be week, and prices seem a little weaker, although not formally changed. At Boston receipts have increased, especially from Canada. There were 235 carloads, nearly Give your fowls plenty of room; save all for the local market. At Providence hav Keep the roosts saturated with kerosene. is still very scarce and quoted at \$25 for No. Keep the henhouse free from lice and 1. Even No. 3 brings \$19. Supplies at Philadelphia have been increasing and the Feed salt very sparingly; large amounts market is reported dull. Southern markets

age for ten business days, computed from time of arrival. Forty-eight hours after arrival, be ore unloading, will be allowed in which to order for track delivery or to conand until removal of hay by owners, the following charges will be made:

For the next five days or part thereof, \$1 per car or part of a car. For the next five days or part thereof, \$1.50 per car or part of a car. For each succeeding period of five days or part thereof, \$2 per car or part of a car. In computing the time after the expiration of the original period of ten days, Sundays and holidays will be included. In case hay is held in cars for the convenience of the railroads, the time it is so held will be computed as if unloaded into the hay sheds. In other words, the same storage rules apply to hay in cars as to hay in hay-sheds. Hay s hell at owner's risk of fire.

The following table shows the highest prices for hay as quoted by the Hay Trade Journal in the markets mentioned at this date, June 26, 1903: Boston \$22, New York \$25, Jersey City \$26, Philadelphia \$21.50, Brooklyn \$26, Buffalo \$20, Providence \$25, Montreal \$14, Pittsburg \$20.50, Duluth \$13.50, Minneapolis \$11, Baltimore \$20, Chicago \$16, Richmond \$21, Cincinnati \$19.25 Washington \$19, New Orleans \$22, St. Louis, \$17.50.

New England Crop Conditions. In its crop report for June, which will appear on or about July 1, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will include the following summary of crop conditions in Massachusetts, compiled from a careful points in Rhode Island about the latter part | study of the reports of about 170 correspond-

But little damage is reported from insects, the past few years have not exceeded 30 the cold, wet weather having held many cents a pound, dropping gradually to 15 to species in check to a considerable extent. Potato bugs are the insects most commonly reported, but are not as plentiful as usual. Onion maggots appear to be somewhat more prevalent than usual and tent caterpillars

less so. Indian corn has seldom been in as unsatisfactory a condition as at this time of year. months, but where inconvenient for parties It is reported as small and backward and to dress stock, live birds will find a result sale at 4 to 5 cents per pound under the ruling price of dressed. The sizes wanted at this time are broilers dressing from three to 4½ pounds to the pair and roasters eight bounds and unward to the pair. Intermeturning yellow in many instances. The severe drought of May prevented good gerliate sizes, too large for broilers and too rains and cool atmosphere have kept it at a small for roasters, are in oversupply at this time, and will never sell to the best adwith a favorable season a reasonably good



Photo from life by C. A. Reed.

CHIPPING SPARROWS AT BREAKFAST "One of the best insect destroyers the farm:r can have."-Editor American Ornithology.

prediction can be made as to the probable amount of the crop at this time, but perhaps a two-thirds crop will be secured. The recent lack of sunshine will tend to injure to them." the quality of the crop. Haying will be much delayed this year, as it is late in starting, and many meadows will be too wet to cut for some time. The rains have greatly benefited grass roots, and with timely rains in future a good second crop may be expected. The returns indicate that the acreage of ferage crops will be considerably increased in an effort to supply the deficiency in the hay crop, but few have been put in as yet, because the rains have made it impossible to prepare the soil.

The acreage of early potatoes is about a normal one, local increases in acreage being largely balanced by local losses. There is much complaint of poor seed, which, with the drought, prevented the crop coming up well. The vines are quite backward for the time of year and the prospects are not the best, as the crop is uneven, with many missing hills. Early market-garden crops generally made poor yields except on truck farms where irrigation is possible, but this was in a considerable measure balanced by ncreased prices. Later crops have improved with the rains, and with seasonable weather should vield well.

There is a slight shrinkage in the quantity of dairy products, but the flow of milk has been remarkably well maintained by ncreased barn feeding in many instances particularly in dairy sections. There is a continued upward tendency in the prices received, particularly for milk. The quarantine against the foot and mouth disease has shut off the supply of dairy cows from without the State, and they are consequently in limited supply and much higher than usual. Pastures are much improved since the rains, and while the feed is undoubtedly still short, in many instances they should be in normal condition with a few days of warm, growing weather.

The strawberry crop has been nearly a failure in most sections, being first injured by frost, then much shortened by drought, while the rains came at a time to rot a large proportion of the crop on the vines. Prices have generally ranged high for such berries as could be secured. Raspberries, blackberries and currants promise well. Pears, cherries and plums promise only light crops in the aggregate, and there will be practically no peaches. Apples set well or a non-bearing year, and there are few berries promise well.

Hay will be unloaded in the hay sheds at very new or remarkable remedies for the a charge of \$1 per car, which includes stor- troubles, they do assure us that the leaf troubles are not liable to recur in this dry season, and that the new and destructive rot could have been prevented by thorough bordeaux spraying, and necting roads. At the expiration of the first storage period of ten business days, them in Bulletin 226 of the same station, except as it gives the assurance that stationmen are on the alert for diseases and are searching carefully for remedies. Against the two new raspberry diseases discussed in the bulletin, however—cane blight and yellows-as against most other raspberry diseases, the remedies so far tried have been of little value. Any of these bulletins, as well as others issued by the station, will be sent free on request.

If the new bill regarding the importation of American apples, now being considered by German legislatures becomes a law, fruit from this side will stand little show in Germany. The bill provides that no apples shall be shipped into Germany in any form except the bulk between Sept. 1 and Feb. 1. This cuts out packages, boxes and barrels. This bars crops from the United States and Australia. The apparent object of the law is to favor France, Holland, Denmark and other nearby countries which ship in bulk

and shut out American competition. Pomologist Taylor, head of the pomology branch of the United States Agricultural Department, who has been quite active in experimenting with the exporting of fruit. believes that American apple men should not abandon Germany as an apple market. Fruit that is shipped from Holland, France, enmark and other countries is shipped in bulk, and Mr. Taylor believes the same method can be employed by American apple shippers. Some exporters do not think much of the proposition because the fruit, when shoveled and handled so often in compartments, will not be in condition for the foreign trade which is fastidious, and will not take anything but sound apples.

New Potatoes More Plenty.

Prices are maintained in Boston market, although lower in New York and the South. High prices of the past fortnight have brought liberal shipments of new stock from the Carolinas and Virginia. Good lots sell mostly at \$4 per barrel. Old potatoes are scarce and high, bringing \$1 to \$1.15 in large lots, and more for jobbing lots or extra selections. The new crop is gradually

improving in quality.

A potato buyer who has been through the Aroostook section in Maine reports the largest acreage on record, and does not believe that the yield will be much reduced orop may be secured. The acreage shows a slight general increase for the State at large. Ensilage corn has not been planted in many instances, owing to unfavorable weather young plants one of the things which has loads, which is moderate for the season. Pigeons are plenty and lower. Dressed poultry is slow, with no pressure on buying or selling, and quotations nearly steady. Haying had not begun at the time of makners of squabs are in good demand. Ducks hold prices well.

Ensuage corn has not been planted in many instances, owing to unfavorable weather for preparing the soil.

Haying had not begun at the time of makners of the season. Haying had not begun at the time of makners of the season of the things which has been done was to give them an extra hoeing; that is, to cover them deeper with soil. This served to retain all the moisture in the ground and keep the potators of the public schools, who come out on Saturday morning and have lessons in gardens.

ment in the crop is indicated. No reliable Now that rain has come all that is nece

Cranberries injured.

Some injury occurred from frosts in the Eastern cranberry districts, but the Wisconsin marshes appear in fairly good condition. Experts predict about a three-quarters crop for the country as a whole. The greatest damage is reported from the unflooded bogs on Cape Cod. Many new bogs have been started this year, both East and West.

Silo Not Required.

While I believe the silo to be an important addition to the farm, I think farming can be made a success by other methods. The hay crop is to be cut off in a measure, therefore we need to raise extra soiling and forage crops. Corn is one of the best. Sanford is a good variety, after reaching our limit of sweet and yellow corn.

Barley cut green makes an excellent feed and is produced quickly and economically. As a late-sown crop it cannot be excelled. Hungarian sowed on moderately rich, well cultivated, warm soil, using one bushel of seed per acre, the results will well repay the labor, and the ground will be in better condition for next year.

W. E. LELAND.

Androscoggin County, Me.

First Lessons in Gardening. (See Illustration.)

the United States. The school has been an opportunity to work his own tuition by recently started through the generosity of working one hundred hours for the schools, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, who erected the and in many cases the work that the boys large amount of the expenses. It is situ-ated nearly three miles from the centre of industry. the city, but is within city limits, and here the boys and girls come out after school and have lessons in gardening. Each boy the first year has a garden ten

feet by twenty-five feet. The second year ten by thirty feet. The third year ten by boys and girls come into the class-room, where they receive their books and mark their attendance upon the first page. The second page of the book they make a diagram of the things they plant in their garden. On the last pages is a list of the different crops to be grown in the gardens, complaints of their dropping badly. Wild with places for the month and day, so that a record of all crops that are picked can be Do not forget a supply of fresh water; an egg is nine-tenths water.

Beaver Center, Pa. F. W. Tower.

Doubter Toodbox Albany, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. comparison.

Doubter Toodbox Albany, Boston & R. R. comparison.

Comments by a Fruit Grower.

Several bulletins recently distributed from the station at Geneva, N. Y., will be of interest to fruit growers. Nos. 220 and 227 deal with the apple troubles which and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. comparison. accurately kept and the exact date, so that receive their seeds, put up in packages, just enough for each pupil.

Then with their note books and their seeds the class passes to the tool room, where the tools are kept in sets, consisting of a weeder, hoe and rake. These hoes are marked in feet for measuring distances. After taking the tools the children pass out by observation plots of grains to their gardens. Each garden is properly staked with a stake in each corner and a stake in the centre of the front, upon which is the number. The gardens and the books are numbered alike and the boys and girls go by number and not by name.

Here the gardens are all on the west side, and walks five feet wide run on either side of them. There are three feet between each garden, so that every boy's garden is perfeetly distinct, and there is no danger of anv of his crops getting into the garden of his neighbor, and no excuse for his getting into the other garden. Although they have careful directions it is necessary to show them at every step, as a large number of the children have never had anything to do with a hoe or rake before, and very few know the

difference between the weeds and the crops. Careful individual instruction is given each child and he takes care of his garden the best he can, the work being done by the owner of the garden. All the products which are raised go to the boy having it in charge.

Each child comes to the garden once a week, his class coming at a regular hour after school or upon Saturday, so that there are one or more classes being conducted every afternoon and all day on Saturday. The plantings are so arranged that after the third lesson, when naturally the newness of the work is wearing away and there is a tendency to get tired, the crops begin to mature. Radishes are planted the first lesson and continually nearly every week, beets and lettuce more than once. these the boys have tomatoes, string and shell beans, corn, potatoes, watermelon, squash, Swiss chard and for flowers, pansies, verbenas, snapdragon, stocks and nas-

Many of these flowering plants are grown by the second-year boys, who begin their work about the first of March, planting the seed in the greenhouse, mixing, sifting soil and potting the plants by shifting and picking them out, and finally transplanting into their own gardens. They grow enough

They begin their work in February and ake up root grafting and greenhouse work. Lout the first of May the gardens begin. In this way they get more than theoretical nowledge, they get the practical knowledge, which is of so much value when they take up root grafting and greenhouse work.

About the first of May the gardens begin. In this way they get more than theoretical knowledge, they get the practical knowledge, which is of so much value when they come to conducting gardens on their own school grounds.

After the gardens are entirely planted, and the lessons begin to be shorter, all the principal common weeds are taken up in he class-room, where the instructor has a sample of the weed which is fully grown, and a sample of the seed if possible. Here the uses of the weed, if it has any, are told, and the best way to kill it.
In the same manner the different grains

are taken up, and the different individual characteristics are pointed out, and the use of each of them is told. The children observe these grains in all their stages of growth. They are grown in plots forty feet square, and are situated on the side of the main walk leading to the gardens, so that they are continually being passed and re-

These plots are all carefully and distinctly labeled and consist of wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, flax, cotton, sugar cane, hemp, rice, tobacco, millets, broom-corn, caper corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes and all of our common vegetables grown on every market garden. These later are grown in short rows, with a label marking its kind. Also many kinds of flowers are grown, many of the hardy perennials, nearly thirty of the medical and sweet herbs, all distinctly labeled and explained to the children at

various times. In addition to these there has been planted all cf our fruit trees with small bush fruits and a small nursery for budding and grafting. The children are marked not only on their attendance for each lesson, but upon their deportment, their work and their books. They are required to put their tools up before going home and keep an exact record of the products of their gardens and to write neatly and carefully and keep their gardens free from weeds. There are about 165 gardens at the School of Horticulture, beside the gardening and plots carried on by

This is only one phase of the work that is done, as the horticulture work continues with other boys all through the year. The idea is not solely to make gardens, but to help develop the best traits and the character of the children. The gardens create a love for nature and gives that ownership, and that which somes with it, the responsi-bility for having things in order and for taking care, and it is the best thing that has ever been done to keep boys from stealing. Six free scholarships are allowed each

school, the remaining pupils paying \$5 tui-The school gardens at the School of Horti-culture, Hartford, are the most extensive in buildings, gave the land, and is paying a do while earning their own tuition is of

industry.

The school also has charge of the nature work in the vacation schools in the city of Hartford, and although it has been in existence only three years, last year we gave instruction in various ways to nine hundred persons. The work has developed so that forty feet. Books are prepared and the its instructor, H. D. Hemenway, has been obliged to have two assistants.

Silage Easily Made.

We have tried nothing but sweet corn stover, after picking the ears for canning. We plant in drills 31 feet apart, cut and bind with harvester, and carefully pack the bundles, putting it in whole, and wetting freely when frost bitten or dry or overripe We do not consider it worth the extra cost to cut it, especially for neat stock, as they do their own cutting, and afterwards raise it again for mastication, and it proves to be cleared out at high prices.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. companies have the following rules in effect:

Of interest to fruit growers. Nos. 220 and blackboard or from dictation. The lessons of ensilage is secured to be profitably fed to an ordinary stock kept on a farm, at least thirty-three per cent. of the hay may be saved for a shortage or for market, and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for market and the saved for a shortage or for stock comes out in better condition. Dry corn fodder will be appreciated, no doubt, this season, but it 'does not compare in any way with good silage, even if well cured, which is hard to do in a wet season. Besides, it is in the way of fall plowing. For soiling crops, we shall try Japanese millet when rain comes, if not too late, and a sample of pearl millet.

Maine. G. E. CHADBOURNE.

A Mess of Early Peas.

At 5.20 P. M., Thursday (June 25) I proposed peas for supper to my wife. With my two children I went to the garden and picked enough for a good-sized mess for us four. At six-twenty I put into my mouth the first spoonful of said peas. Variety, Rawson's Clipper, planted April 18. Can any one gather and cook enough for four in

less than an hour?
BAYARD E. HARRISON. Everett, Mass.

—A giance at the crop acreage figures for western Canada this year is enough to make most anybody appreciate the advantages of closer trade relations with Canada. In Manitoba alone the increased acreage under plow is about 570,000 acres, and of this more than four hundred thousand acres is in wheat. If the new acreage

thousand acres is in wheat. If the new acreage does as well as the old did last year, it will produce not less than ten million bushels of wheat.

—The Maine corn factories were planning on doing a big business this fall, as last spring the companies made a big hustle among the farmers securing contracts with them for from one to ten acres of corn, but the drought stunted the crop so that this year's pack is estimated to

the crop so that this year's pack is estimated to be smaller than 1902.

—The growth in the consuming power of the United States in this period of business activity is illustrated by the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the importations and exportations by great groups during the eleven months ending with May, 1903. These figures show that, while the exportation of manufactures has increased only \$2,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, the importation of manufacturers' materials has increased \$46,000,000 as compared with the corresponding months of 1901. As it can scarcely be presumed that the manufacturers of the country are importing in excess of their present or immediate prospective requirements, it would seem that the increase in manufactures which this growing importation of materials and the state of the country are importing in excess of their present or immediate prospective requirements, it would seem that the increase in manufactures which this growing importation of materials. ments, it would seem that the increase in manufactures which this growing importation of materials indicates is being consumed at home, since exportations of manufactures for the year show no material increase.

—Among the measures passed by the recently adjourned Legislature of Massachusetts was a law allowing street railways, under certain conditions to carry saight anyrags haggage and

adjourned Legislature or Massachusetts was a law allowing street railways, under certain conditions, to carry freight, express, baggage and mall; a law relaxing the corporation laws and reducing the taxation of some classes of corporations; a law extending State aid for schools to trees. They raise more in their gardens, having a larger variety. Many rows of radishes are in between where the beans and corn and the larger crops are to mature later, so that the gardens yield radishes every week from the third week to the end. In addition to the boys' and girls' gardens there is a class of over twenty teachers, from the public schools, who come out on Saturday morning and have lessons in garden work.

laws.

—The Russian official report of recent date says: Winter wheat and rye in most of south-west districts, part of centre and in Little Russia good; badly damaged in Azov. North Caucasus unfavorable, even bad in some districts, although somewhat improved by late rains. Other parts

of country good on the whole. Condition of spring crops about the same as autumn.

—Reports from the west of Ireland, Lancashire and other points, state that thousands of a res of potatoes have been ruined by the recent frost and rain. It is feared that the failure of the Irish potato crop will entail much hardship on the peasants.

—The total value of the imports at Boston for

The total value of the imports at Bogton for the week ending June 28, 1903, amounted to \$977,-044, as against \$1,434,825 for the corresponding period last year. Exports were \$2,123,307, as against \$2,089,205 for the same week a year *go. —The Treasury surplus for the fiscal year ending with June is over \$50,000,000.

The farm hands employed on the estates of a dozen wealthy men at Lenox, Mass., have

a dozen weathy men at Lenox, Mass., have formed a union, and demand ten hours pay for nine hours work.

—The new Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, C. L. Ellsworth, entered upon the duties of his office July 1.

---Some of the mills are shutting down on account of the high price of cotton.

---The French government is considering an increase of the tariff on cattle and meat.

---From Jan. 1 to June 24 the grain exports from the next of Bestern bearing and exports.

—From Jan. 1 to June 24 the grain exports from the port of Boston have been as follows: Wheat, 4,163,043 bushels; corp. 4,971,713 bushels; cats, 37,910 bushels. Last year in the corresponding period the grain exports were practically the same as this year, but in the corresponding period in 1901 the exports were as follows: Wheat, 10,680,741 bushels; corn, 8,177,000; cats, 3,443,344 bushels. Not a single head of cattle has been exported since Nov. 30 last year. From Jan. 1 to June 1, 1902, 48,446 head were exported.

—The British government is reported to have information that China will continue to hold Manchuria, and that treaty rights of Powers will

Manchuria, and that treaty rights of Powers will respected. —Wednesday the through electric car service

—Wednesday the through electric car service between Park square, Boston, and Worcester was inaugurated. The road represents the high-est development of street railroading in New

est development of street railroading in New England, and it is expected that as soon as the line is in full operation a running time of two-hours and fiteen minutes between Boston and Worcester will be maintained.

— The bulls recently brought to Buenos Ayres on the steamer Merchant Prince from New York have developed the foot and mouth disease. The Argentine authorities have resolved to quarantine the ship and burn the carcasses of the animals. After thorough disinfection the steamer will be allowed to return to port.

—As a result of the falling off in Boston's export business the steamship companies have commenced to withdraw from the Boston service. Several ships of the Leyland Line are out of commission; the Warren liners, Kansas and Iowa, are now laid up at Liverpool; the Cunarder

Iowa, are now laid up at Liverpool; the Cunarder Sylvania has been transferred from Boston to New York.

—Greater New York and outlying districts, Staten Island, Long Island and northern New Jersey, were visited by damaging floods Tuesday as the result of what was apparently a succession of cloudbursts. In many respects the storm was the most disastrous which Greater New York has averagenced in several transfer. New York has experienced in several years. A bolt of lightning struck the twenty-five-foot flag-staff on the top of the Bank of the Metropolis building, shattering it into splinters. Tammany Hall was hit, too, but the building did not suffer

serious damage.

—Iron and steel imports will show a total of more than \$50,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30. The Bureau of Statistics figures show for eleven months an importation of \$47,000,000 worth of iron and steel manufactures, against \$23,000,000 in the corresponding more than \$450,000,000 in the corresponding more than \$450,000 in the corresponding more than in the corresponding months of 1902 and \$16,000,-000 in the same months of 1901. The total for the month of May. 1903, was \$3,679,821, and unless the June figures fall materially below those of May, the grand total for the year will be over \$50,000,000. This is in marked contrast with conditions in recent years. The total importation of iron and steel manufactures in 1898 was \$12,500,000; in 1899, \$12,-000,000; in 1900, \$20,000,000; in 1902, \$27,000,000, and in 1903, as already indicated, will be about \$50,-000,000.

-Since last October Charles Tobey of Fair field, Me., has sold \$418 worth of pigs of his own raising. They were grown on feed that he raised on his farm.

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WALNUT COMPANY.

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Will the gentleman in Chicago contest M. Rostand's admission to the French Acad-

Certainly the Christian Scientists cannot be said to have given the Hub absent treat-

No, the Hungarian premier who was insulted in the diet wasn't insulted by being offered an American health food.

If the Pope had no other claim to promi nence he would soon be old enough to emigrate to New England and get his picture in the daily papers.

Speaking of parades, wouldn't you like to see that three-mile procession of armyworms reported to be on the march across the State of Washington? The worst reflection yet made on Penn

sylvania politics is that of the man who re-cently killed himself by slow poison to escape from the politicians. It seems a pity that the first reindeer mail from Point Barrow to Nome couldn't have

brought pleasanter tidings from the most northerly point of the continent. Truly we need a Prof. Jules Verne to make us ful'y comprehend the possibilities of Professor Whitney's efforts to tap the

sea of electricity for the benefit of modern

industrial progress. What will the late Bandmaster Godey do in the next world? The harpists are all in one department, the fiddlers all in another, and, so far as we have heard, there is no

The Hungarian student who committed suicide rather than borrow money of his ter is not doing more harm than oleo andlord has sadly perplexed our preconceived notion of student life in a region that's so near Bohemia.

All credit to Mr. Connors of Newton Highlands who pounded the keys of his piano with a hammer in his efforts to drive away a temporary melancholy. What is worth doing at all is worth doing thor-

The presentation of medals for bravery to three policemen during the past week emphasizes the fact that it's the plain ordinary policeman who comes nearest to playing the knight-errant in these days of systematized and ordinarily unexciting existence.

Mr. Zangwill is one of the few modern writers who not only pause awhile between productions, but practically disappear from the news columns during the interval. Nobody need be surprised, therefore, tha what he writes is generally worth reading.

The serpent is said to be coming in again as a motif in fashionable jewelry. A great deal of contemporary fame is now waiting for the young woman whose press agent realizes the Biblical statement by having a golden serpent inserted in the heel of her

Now that so many of our towns and cities are reaching their 250th anniversaries, the country begins to present the appearance of having one foot some distance in the past. But even so, truth compels us to admit, historically considered, that 250 years isn't such a very long straddle.

The one idea, that of soil improvement by thorough culture and leguminous crops, short stems, and are borne in clusters of And the tyrants are trembling. They don't lay well to heart. It was on "The Religion has millions in it for owners of run-down from three to eight fruits each, so that as ns. Some "worn-out" land has been brought up without manure, and what has been done can be done again.

The market for firewood is still quite active in some sections, and considerable summer wood-chopping has been done. Such conditions in midsummer indicate that the public has a lingering fear of another coal strike in the near future. A good wood lot property.

Mr. Doogue is doing well with the crops on the Common; the same cannot be said for the heraldic tribute to an approaching convention with which the garden has been recently decorated. Strangers should have a better welcome to Boston than the unæsthetic waving of a doormat in flowers.

The art of advertising a newspaper has taken another long step. The Ohio State Journal recently engaged an opera house and gave the dear public the benefit of a week of free vaudeville. Giving the vaudeville performance in an opera house is a praiseworthy variant upon giving it in the columns of the paper. "An idealist," says the clergyman-author

of a play recently produced in England, "is a man who wants the moon, but is willing to be put off with a good-sized muffin. The epigram, although not as light as the muffin ought to be, illustrates the difficulty with which even the versatile depart from the pleasant associations of a familiar call-

"Five years ago," says a contemporary "a little maiden came from the West to Boston with the firm determination to do something worth while in art. Now her pictures of "Frivolous Girls" have been sold in every State in the Union, in Japan, Africa, China, South America and many other places." Such is the "worth while in

Beginning this month the Germans will have a chance to taste their own favor-ite doctrine of trade control through vexatious inspection laws. The new food law now taking effect is said to hit certain German producers very hard. They will be able to understand the feelings of our exporters of meat products and fruit.

The ox team may be slow, but it discounts horses when hav is to be drawn from river meadows and low miry places. On the oldtime farm a pair of good steers are still in order. They may never make a record for speed, but, on the other hand, they will not take the boys to the race track with its sporty associations. And as to speed, the ox in his proper place, like the tortoise in the fable, often wins the contest by his strength, steadiness and fitness for special

the wheat crop, but no such number can be found. Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska are in much the same predicament, and the States further North will soon begin harvesting. Many Eastern farmers would like extra help for haying this month, but do not know where the men are to be found. If hard times are to come, as some believe, one compensation will appear in a better supply of workmen for farm work, wood-chopping, odd jobbing and other kinds of hard work, now awaiting the willing hand.

The plan to settle more Jewish immigrants on American farms deserves encouragement for its good intentions and for the benefit promised in improvement of the stamina of the race. It appears, however, that Jewish agricultural instincts have been somewhat blunted by centuries of life in cities. Hundreds of New England farms are now occupied by Russian and Polish Jews, but there are few of them which present a thrifty appearance considered merely as farms, and few where the clothing shop or the junk heap does not seem to flourish better than corn or cattle. The acknowledged intelligence of the Hebrew could no doubt be readily turned to successful farming, as appears from experience in cer-tain New Jersey colonies, but the pro-moters of the plan should begin with starting a practical training school for the young en intended to be sent to the farms.

Now and then some muddled oleo orator imagines he is scoring a point against the dairymen by attacking the makers of factory or renovated butter, and the reno vators often bite back again by way of revenge. From the real dairyman's point of view it is a case of dog eat dog. He smiles when he hears the butter boilers called "dairymen," and considers their spoiled butter, which is bought at tallow prices to be doctored up and sold in competition with real butter, as anything but a help to the dairy industry. He does not care to see the production of grease butter encouraged at the expense of skilled dairymen and at a loss to the original producer. It is a question whether the boiled and drugged but-Chicago food inspectors are reported to have found that fifty per cent. of the creamery product examined was a worked-over product, disgusting in origin and worthless in keeping quality. Such conditions would be harder to regulate than are the frauds in

Securing More Good Fruit.

A tree each of Gravenstein and Tetfosky apples was thinned on July 1 at the Massachusetts experiment farm and a similar tree of each variety left unthinned as a check. In case of the Gravenstein the yield on the thinned and unthinned trees, respectively, was: First-quality fruit nine bushels and 21 bushels, second-quality fruit one bushel and 2½ bushels, windfalls 9½ bushels and 10% bushels.

In the case of Tetfosky, the thinned trees gave one bushel of windfalls and the unthinned trees three bushels; of second quality fruit, the yield was one-half bushel from each tree, and of first-quality fruit the thinned tree yielded two bushels and the unthinned tree none at all.

Allowing sixty cents per bushel for econds, the market value of the thinned Gravensteins was over twice as much as that of the unthinned, and of the thinned Tetfosky apples, eleven times as much as that of the unthinned. It cost forty-eight cents to thin the Gravenstein and twentyfive cents to thin the Tetfosky. The net gain due to thinning was eighty-five cents for the Tetfosky and \$1.85 for the Gravenstein. It is thought that the results would have been more pronounced if the thinning had been done two weeks earlier.

The large percentage of windfalls in case of the Tetfosky was believed to be largely due to the fact that the apples have very With trees having this characteristic, therefore, thinning is especially valuable.

Housekeeping Cares.

All sorts of expedients are resorted to nowadays to lighten the cares of housekeeping, but unfortunately they too often regul in the dissipation of the home atmosphere. is fast becoming a very attractive piece of In London there is a block called St. James Court, where after the tenant has secure apartments he may have servants supplied to order by the incorporated landlord and may have his meals furnished from a menu upon which the cost of each dish is speci

It is difficult to see how this is differen from living in a hotel or a boarding house The occupant of a suite has to be sure of a any well-regulated hostelry, and as for the lighting and heating which is furnished that is supplied now in every well-arrange flat. The house steward in this new apart ment house, through whom everything is ordered, appears to be little different from speedy removal of quarantine from New the janitor of an apartment on this side of the water, except that he superintends a kitchen and a laundry.

We are afraid there can be no substitute for good old-fashioned housekeeping with a mother at its head, who takes a pleasure in growing very impatient the past fortnight our own lives. Illustrations drawn from overseeing domestic tasks, and whose children rise up and call her blessed. The nervous prostration of the day often comes from poor digestion, and many, women would escape it if they had something to think of Many of the largest herds which have been besides themselves in home duties and amid destroyed have not been replaced, the ownstrictly home surroundings. The mind needs exercise as well as the body to pre serve health, and a sluggish person is never happy. There is a great deal of wisdom in the aphorism, "Better wear out than rust

The Strike Fever.

There is no knowing who the strike feve will next attack, and, perhaps, the school children will soon make a demand for shorter-day sessions and for longer vaca ions. The multi-millionaires who labor from dawn to dawn to enlarge their posses sions or to keep what they have got already have not yet joined a union whereby they may get a few hours rest, but there is no that the students paid too much attention to knowing what the future may develop in

the way of alleviating their misery.

In the meanwhile we learn that certain wiver of Chicago are clamoring for their rights, by asserting that ten hours daily of mestic service is all that should be re- Mr. Todd himself was a Dartmouth n quired of them, even by the most exacting with a great admiration for Daniel Webster husbands. They claim that they are as good and a deuced sight better than the ever had, and the hardy students of that servant girls, who are getting from seven to ten dollars a week, while poor, down-trodder creatures who wear the marriage ring, receive as compensation only their, board their clothes and a beggarly amount of Web pin-money, which does not allow them ered a delicate boy, must have laid up a The scarcity of farm help is being felt with especial force at the opening of the hay and harvest season. Kansas alone calls for seventy thousand hands to take care of



LOUISA M. ALCOTT. From a crayon by Stacy Tolman, now first produced. In "Boston Days," by Lilian Whiting.

conversations with the men that they go out to see, to say nothing of the matinee tickets which take them away from their business when they ought to be laboring for the support of their families. This housekeepers and housewives' union, if we have been informed correctly, insists on punctuality at meals, and if this rule is not com plied with, the man who violates it must broil his own steak and turn over his own omelet. No excuse for late rising, owing to a long and exciting meeting at the club, will be accepted, and poker in the kitchen must be substituted for poker with the boys, for pater familias will be expected to make the fire when the servant girl goes off in a huff because she cannot have every afternoon and evening off, with a chance to take a long nap after breakfast. And this is not all. He will be expected to help wash the dishes when the maid-of-all-work quarrels with the "missus" and may be asked to do a little on the side in the way of laundry-

There is no escape for him except in di-vorce, and it is doubtful if even in the Windy City a man could obtain a legal separation from his matrimonial partner because he was compelled to do his proper share of drudgery. Woman, lovely woman, cannot see why a man, who spends only a a few hours in an office cutting coupons, should not take off his coat when he comes nome at night and assist in putting the house to rights. He holds the deeds of it. and of course he should take care of his own property just as regularly as he winds his watch. The wives of Chicago have spoken. They have published their declaration of independence, which says that all women were born free and equal, and that in the course of human events the bonds that bind them to the household must be loosened, while those that hold men to the domestic hearth must be tightened.

Not a Renewed Outbreak

The incident of the two cattle shipped from New York to Argentina and found or arrival to have foot and mouth disease, affords no ground for special fear. At the Boston offices of the cattle bureau it is stated that the case has been investigated, and it was learned that the two pure-bred bulls were from Indiana, and were sent via New York by former Minister Bachanan to the president of Argentina. The cattle, of course, had no possible

chance to have become infected before shipment, but they had the misfortune to be sent aboard a ship that had brought a cargo of hides from Argentina, where the foot and month disease has long prevailed. Evidently cattle taken for the return voyage. The incident illustrates the danger of importing fested regions. It is not believed that the and the beautiful. occurrence, annoying as it is, will affect the England ports.

Boston officials are expecting any moment to receive instructions abrogating a part or all of the present restrictions Cattle dealers and exporters have been over the long delay and the gradual loss of high all through the Northeastern States. ers preferring to wait for more favorable

Complaints Against Colleges. The late William C. Todd, the philan thropist, who gave so much away during his life to advance education and the well-being of the people in his will, which was pro bated last week, bequeaths the greater part of his estate to trustees of Mt. Holvoke Col

lege as a distinct permanent fund, the in-

ome of which is to be devoted to the educa

tion of needy young women. He ignored the other New England co leges, because he was not in sympathy w.th their development, and was of the opinion and not simply their lord and master. athletics and out-door sports and too little to their studies. This is a common complaint of old-fashioned people, and perhaps ther is a grain of truth in it, though not enough to prove that they are entirely in the right the most distinguished graduate his college institution, mostly from the farming districts, did not see the necessity of muscul exercise. They had plenty of that before they entered upon their academical studies. Webster himself, although he was consid-

But the majority of young men who go to Harvard, Yale and other colleges nowadays are from cities and towns. They actually need physical exercise in order to insure sound mind in a sound body, and baseball, football and rowing supply them with the means of preserving strength and health, which might be undermined by a too close application to books. Then, again, these pastimes afford an outlet for the restless spirit of youth which might exhibit itself in more questionable ways if there were not out-door sports to turn to as a relaxation.

The wild young men are not, as a general thing, to be found in the ranks of the college athletes, but among the youth who are too lazy to do anything but bet, and who have plenty of money to throw away. This class may not have existed when the "seniors knocked about the freshman class of one at Harvard, but it has been in evidence for a hundred years, according to all accounts and it is no larger proportionally mow than it was in the old days when the students had to walk back to Cambridge after an evening of hilarious fun in Boston. Dartmouth in Mr. Todd's time may have been a sedate, sober college, though we have no doubt that a little New England rum was partaken of there on the s'y, and no one, we believe, ever accused Webster, the godlike Daniel, of being a strict temperance man, who refused the nectar of Olympia. Mr. Todd was mistaken. The colleges are better than they were in his young manhood, with just as many poor youth working their way through them by hard work and close study in spite of the growth of the in-

The Religion of Friendship. The baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr.

terest in athletics.

George A. Gordon at Wellesley was an inspiring address which the graduates should want to go home. They can't strike for their altars and their fires, for women hold the fort.

In subduing bees with smoke, do not descended from a long line of farmers. In subduing bees with smoke, do not overdo the thing. If you smoke them for the purpose of removing honey from the purpose of removing honey in every one of us.—L. J. Farmer, dilated in a scholarly and impressive manner, and his remarks were listened to with the most profound attention by both alumnse and students. The opening allusion to the affection existing between Jonathan and David, and the reference to the devoted love of Ruth for Naomi, were appropriate reminders of the friendships that are hallowed in sacred story, and which through the ages have helped to make poor, weak, struggling mankind unselfish through temptations and trials, doubt and deceit. Christ, the speaker said, found in every

human being a capacity for three great torms of friendship, beginning with the trusting admiration for those above them displayed by the young in their looking up to parents and teachers, and followed by private table, but that he could secure in the hides infected the ship and also the two a regard for the leaders of men who uplift humanity and exercise a civilizing power upon the world, broadening its intelligence such products as hide and wool from in- and developing a love for the good, the true

The friendship for those who are on the same level as ourselves, as exhibited by a brood-comb, if the parts will hang to-Jesus when he made the twelve disciple brothers, was next dwelt upon with rare eloquence, and it was luminously pointed out that friendship for our equals meant simply the discovery of God on the level of the intercourse between Goethe and Schiller, Boston's export trade. The situation has through which each man found the divine also helped to make milch cows scarce and in the other, and the love of Thomas Carlyle for Edward Irving, that is embalmed in the noblest utterance of Carlyle, his elegy for the untimely death of his friend, showe that the friendship of two kindred spirits was ennobling and heaven-born, and worthy of imitation.

But the third and most self-abnegating and godlike form of friendship, according to the preacher, was that which led us to sympathize and enter into the life of those eneath us, sharing in their joys and sor rows, and cheering them with fraterna ministrations, thus entering into fellowship with all and joining the brotherhood of man, as did Eugene Field, when he became child with children, and like Thomas Arnold, when at Rugby he was part of the

We have not attempted to reproduce Dr Gordon's language, but simply to give in our own words a part of his generous message to the young, the conclusion of which was full of sweetness and light: "Take your capacity for friendship to the Master of the Christian world, and ask Him to interpret it. Go with Him, and He will teach you to revere, to enter, and to possess the God who comes to you from above. Keep close to Him, and he will teach you to do something more difficult—to enter and to hold in all reverence and gratitude the God who comes to you from the men and women who are about you, who are of your own time and who stand on your level. Keep close to Him, and He will carry you a step farther; He will teach you to look with awe and pity upon the sinful members of humanity, and through awe and pity to enter into the sense of the God who is in the dark and terrible side of society."

The Spread of American Ideas.

The triumphs of the Socialists in Germany do not represent the movements of men who are opposed to law and order, or that branch of Socialism that is near akin to anarchy or nihilism. The Socialists in question have no opposition to government when it does not interfere with the desire of the poorer people to obtain, through importation, the means of sustaining life, other than on the vegetarian system. Fresh meat used to come into Germany in large quantities, but the laws now forbid its introduction the country from abroad except in whole carcasses. This cuts off the making of sausages, which are the staple form of meat on the German laborer's table, owing to the smallness of his income, and smoked and salt fish and oil are the principal articles of food that the moderate wage-earner can afford to buy outside of cereals and vegetables. The agrarians, of course, contend that these are sufficient to sustain existence, but the great mass of the working people are of a different opinion-hence their opposition to the privileged classes who have the means to buy whatever they like. That the new socialistic movement will

bring relief seems certain. The Kaiser is wise enough to use his influence to win for his poorer subjects the concessions they desire, for he does not wish to see wholesale emigration from the Fatherland and a state of discontent that might result in making many of his subjects genuine Socialists of the most offensive type. As it is, the Social ism represented in the Reichstag can hurt no one, and may result in benefit to the country by making the prosperous and wellto-do see clearly that all men are entitled to share of what they consider the good things of the world. Besides, the Kaiser is just now unusually friendly with the United States, which represents notions of not endorse, and which they would hate to see make any advance.

dermany. The attention that is now being paid to our navy abroad means the increase of the spirit of true liberty everywhere, not the wild demoniac spirit that would destroy all law and order, but the kind that promotes social progress. The navy as a peace maker at the present time is more potent than it has ever been as a destroyer, and the welcome that will be accorded our naval officers and warships in England will be even more enthusiastic than was the German greeting. Russia, in the not distant future, according to all accounts, will also

do them fitting honor. Our navy is worth all that it costs in maintaining our prestige abroad, and in showing the people at large what can be complished by free and independent citizens who govern themselves in a rational manner. It has, no doubt, given the Kaiser much food for thought, which ought to result in efforts on his part to secure the good of all his subjects, irrespective of rank and position. If he and other European rulers adopt American opinions concerning the rights of the governed, we shall hear less of the Socialism which destroys rather than builds up. In its milder exhibition, as shown in the German Reichstag recently, there can be no danger. They are merely protests against oppression, which should

Handling Bees.

In subduing bees with smoke, do not super, do not drive the smoke in at the entrance; that will drive the bees from the brood-chamber to the super. The fewer bees you have to contend with in the super the better. Turn up one corner of the quilt and smoke from the top; this will drive the bees below. When you remove the quilt do not hold the nozzle of the smoker too close to the bees; by so doing I have more than once seen a novice singe the wings of the bees. Do not drive the smoke in as if you intended to heat a smelting furnace. There is reason in all things. "Enough is as good as a feast," is an old proverb. Always use a bee-veil in handling bees

By experience you will gain confidence. Even then always have your veil on your hat ready to protect your face should the bees suddenly become angered. In handling or manipulating frames of

prood or honey hold them with both hands, so that they may hang perpendicularly, otherwise you are liable to break the combs. Should you meet with such an accident with gether, return it at once to the hive; the bees will very soon repair the damage. If it be completely severed, or a danger thereof. bring the broken edges together, so that the omb will be in its original position, and tie it there with narrow bits of tape. Return him \$3 per day, it would be profitable for the comb to the hive, and after about him to buy corn. Seasons are limited, and twenty-four hours remove the tapes; it will so are men's powers of production, so let be all right. W. S. C.

Insect Pests.

A few weeks since there was reference the presence in great numbers of the gypsy and brown-tail moths in the country round bout Boston. The State of Massac is certainly having great difficulty in getting rid of these pests. The gypsy moth has cost large sums of

money even to keep it from more widespread possession of territory. It is to be hoped that eventually this destructive enemy will be circumvented and annihilated.

This reference to existence of conditions Massachusetts brings to mind the fact that here in nomhern Vermont, at least, we are now enjoying in a great measure an immunity from the usual insect pests of almost all kinds. There certainly must be some cause. Last winter there was a good deal of alternate freezing and thawing, and this might have had something to do with embryo insect life. Possibly the long pe riod of dry weather of spring, following the winter, had also a deterring effect. But to whatever cause it is due, the fact remains of the unusual scarcity of all kinds of insects.

There have as yet been very few of the common flies, and I have not seen or heard

It is well that the duty of friendship should be recalled and emphasized in an age when people are so selfishly and strenuously striving for power, riches and social position that they forget that friendship is "an attribute of God Himself" and that grown, as the trees must be more vigorous when let along by these worms that a mosquito. In the spring the apple tree without it there is no true happiness on earth. We thank Dr. Gordon for his timely times will denude the whole tree of its

I have not yet seen a grasshopper in the fields, nor a striped bug in the garden, and it now looks as if we are this year to be xempt from at least this enemy of the vines; but possibly they may make their appearance later. There have been some of the buffalo or cattle flies, but they are very few when compared with the experience o former years.

We can hardly expect that we are thus gradually to get rid of these terrible pests, however desirable it might be, but we will be grateful for present immunity.

I do not know whether this condition of things prevails to any great extent in the portions of the country subjected to the severe drought or not, but it would be a matter of interest to know the facts in the Franklin County, Vt. E. R. Towle.

Lively Farm Comment.

I sowed an acre of Japanese millet last spring, applying a light dressing of manure. It did not do very well, as the season was too cold and wet, and the land was not made rich enough. The cattle were very fond of it. I am trying it again this year, on richer ground, mixed with peas.-Erastus Lermond.

I wish to recommend to those whose soil and conditions are favorable to its growth to plant large areas of corn, procure implements so that the horses can do nearly all the labor and build silos. They will find their stock increasing in numbers and their farms increasing in fertility.-Charles L.

The Pewaukee apple is the greatest grower and one of the hardiest that I know for this section .- Millard H. Wiswell, Maine.

We have planted ten acres of sweet corn this year, and should lose largely on the fodder if it were not for the silo. We have freedom that the less tolerant Germans do harrowed our ground for corn quite well, some of it ten times, with a disk harrow, and lap one-half. This harrowing was started early in the season. We planted There is one thing sure, and that is the continued spread of American ideas in this piece May 30, and the dirt was moist enough to stick some to the wheel, and it was not swampy land. The plow of the planter has turned up moist earth on all our ieces. We harrow this corn piece four times after the corn is planted, before it reaks ground, keeping a dust mulch, and shall keep working the ground until the corn is too large. We use a Tower two-horse cultivator, which does the whole work after the corn is too large to bury, except in witch grass .- C. H. Fuller, Maine. You have also heard a good deal about corruption. New, there is undoubtedly some truth in all this, but if a few have been corrupted it is only a sign that the great majority are honest. When a man says that the State of Rhode Island is rotten because a few men have been found who have sold their votes, he is drawing the wrong conclusion. A boy over here at Brown University might steal a barber's sign, but that is no indication that all the students have gone wrong, nor is there any more sense in charging the whole State with corruption because a few men have been known to sell their votes.-G. H. Utter, Westerly, R. I.

The Eastern farmer is getting in a bad way. He is willing to let his rights go and his chances to make money go if he can only be left undisturbed. The trusts and political rings have no terrors for him so long as they don't shake him up too much all of a sudden. I feel more free in criticising the farmer, because I am a farmer myself, and it cannot be disputed that I have descended from a long line of farmers. New York.

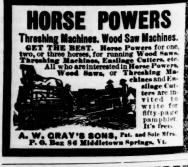
Late Fodder a Necessity.

Hungarian is very good if cut before it gets wiry. Cutting at this stage is very important, whether it is fed green or made for hay. We plant corn of some kind fairly early and then later on, and think this is the best crop; none of the other crops can take its place. We like to have corn enough to feed as long as it will remain green, and have a good supply secured in some way for late fall or winter. Last of all comes barley, and we know of no crop that will hold green so late that cows will relish so well, and it is a good milk producer for a feed so late in the season. By having a good supply of the above crops, we can get along quite well through the season. It is a necessity with us, as we are short of past-ELIOTT FERNALD & SON. York County, Me.

Raise Paying Crops.

A man may be able to earn \$1 per day in raising corn at fifty cents per bushel, while corn in the market costs seventy-five cents per bushel. That shows well on its face, but could he have spent the same time raising some other crop that would have netted each farmer employ all his time in produc ing what will pay him the greatest daily wage, and exchange for what he needs. OTIS D. WILSON.

Waldo County, Me.



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rasshopper in the n the garden, and e this year to be this enemy of the may make their have been some of but they are very the experience of

that we are thus ese terrible pests, ht be, but we will munity.

this condition of reat extent in the sabjected to the out it would be a w the facts in the E. R. TOWLE.

mment.

panese millet last ressing of manure. s the season was the land was not cattle were very again this year, with peas .- Eras

o those whose soil able to its growth rn, procure imple can do nearly all s. They will find numbers and their tility.-Charles L.

is the greatest rdiest that I know lard H. Wiswell.

es of sweet corn se largely on the he silo. We have corn quite well, h a disk harrow, harrowing was son. We planted ne dirt was moist the wheel, and it The plow of the st earth on all our corn piece four planted, before it dust mulch, and ground until the se a Tower twodoes the whole oo large to bury. H. Fuller, Maine. good deal about is undoubtedly if a few have been gn that the great n a man savs that is rotten because nd who have sold g the wrong con-re at Brown Uni-er's sign, but that the students have any more sense in

e with corruption been known to sell Westerly, R. I. getting in a bad his rights go and ney go if he can The trusts and errors for him so him up too much re free in criticisam a farmer myputed that I have line of farmers. ttle more "dyna-

s.-L. J. Farmer.

lecessity.

if cut before it s stage is very imgreen or made for some kind fairly id think this is the er crops can take e corn enough to emain green, and d in some way for of all comes barop that will hold ill relish so well, ucer for a feed so wing a good supwe can get along season. It is a re short of past-ERNALD & SON.

Crops.

arn \$1 per day in per bushel, while seventy-five cents well on its face, he same time raiswould have netted be profitable for s are limited, and production, so let is time in produc-the greatest daily hat he needs. TIS D. WILSON.



FEEDER Feeder. The only calves. No more Promotes digesda to the value of for the dairy or for restraid Agents

- 24 cts. - 75 cts. EEF \$3.75

e Grocer,

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week... 794 8179 23,504 1.ast week... 845 9236 31,810 One year ago 1264 6641 115 28,846 Horses 725 Prices on Northern Cattle. BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.90@6.75; first

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending July 8, 1903.

quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a rew choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$3.00@3.50. Western steers, \$4.50@5.75.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 3@4c; extra, \$4.60;c; sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.00 @6.25; lambs, \$4.00 c.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 54@6;c, live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail,——, country

dressed hogs, 7@71c.

ressed nogs, 72/4c.
VEAL CALVES-4@6c P B.
HIDES-Brighton-7c P B; country lots, 64@64c.
CALF SKINS-12c P B; dalry skins, 40@60c.
TALLOW-Brighton, 44c P B; country lots, 2}@3c. PELTS—10@20c.

Cattle.	Sh	eep.	Cattle	. Sheep
Maine			W E Hayden	25
At Bright	len.		At Brigh	ton.
Thompson & Co	5		R Connors	20
Farmington L S			Scattering	40
Co.	4	8	J Gould	4
Co.	-	-	L Stetson	10
New Hamp	abs	re.	CA Waite	12
At Bright			A Conley	
H Whitney		15		3
ACNEDMA	. W		F Fisk	3 8 5
Co.		•••	F P Fay	5
A F Jones & Co	7		J Freeman	6
Geo Heath		60		6
	16	00	W Rodenizer	3
W Swain Breck & Wood	24		H A Gilmore	8
Breek & Wood	44		J P Day	24
Verment	١			
AINEDM& Wool			Western.	
Co.			At Briga	24
W A Ricker	72	245		
F Ricker	23	245	A Davis	24
F S Atwood	3	150	S S Learned	96
G H Sprigg &			Sturtevant	* **
Co		13	Haley	48
W Bedell	14	29	AINEDMA	. W
N H Woodward	10	8	Co.	
At Brighton.			NEDM& Wool	
J S Henry		6	Co	35 740
-			At Waterte	WE.
Massachusetts.			Sturte vant &	
At Waterte	WE	•	Haley	64
I S Henry	14		J A Hathaway	125
) H Forbush	9			

Live Stock Exports.

For the best grade of State cattle at Liver-ool and London 12½c was obtained down to pool and London 124c was obtained data to 10½c, as sold dressed weight, against 11½c12½c, a week ago, and 13½c15½c one year ago. Lambs found sale at 13½c, d. w., and sheep at 10@12½c, or a decline of 1½@14c, P ib. The sales a year ago 11½@14c. The supply being large the prime cause of the decline. No shipments this week from here. It is quite probable that during the month shipments of live stock from New England

The expression amongst dealers is to the effect that the market the past week was easier in values, and the trade less active. The best arrivals always in demand, not being in large numbers and do not apply to the general time. numbers and do not apply to the general tone of the market. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable, the arrivals of 1 express carload of West-ern and a good number of seconds. The real nice horses as high as at any time, but slim horses of \$50@120 harder to dispose of. General sales for Western \$125@225. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, 3 carloads that sold slowly, but closed all out. The arrivals mostly heavy horses at \$150@ 250. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, sold a fair number at \$40@150; 1 saddler at \$225. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable, sold 100 head Eastern and Western, and prices a trifle easier on common to fair grades, with sales at \$40@275.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday—For good beef stock no change from last week. For slimmish cattle there is a weak-ness to prices. Butchers were not willing to pay as much by te for anything but good dressing stock. The tone of the market less active, and the warm weather does not insure quick sales Sales by O. H. Forbush of 6 cows, of 5820 lbs, at 33e; 1 cow, of 1020 tbs, at 4e; 1 cow, of 870 tbs, at 34c; cov, of 800 lbs, at 2½c. J. A. Hathaway for home trade, 20 steers, of 1500 lbs, at 5½c; 20 do., of 1450 ths, at 5c; 30 do., of 1400 ths, at 42c; 40 do., of 1300 ths, at 4}e; 40 do., of 1250 ths, at 4c.

Fat Hogo.

Market price on Western easier by ic, and cost

The market is moderate in its proportions with here \$2,30@5,30 \$\text{P}\$ 100 fbs. and lambs of best grades to easier at a range of \$4.30@6.80 \$\times 100 lbs.

A few lambs by Farmington Live Stock Company

Droves of Venl Calves. Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 60; if. M. Lowe, 75; J. M. Philbrook, 75. New Hampshire—H. Whitney, 110; A. F. Jones

den, 20; R. Connors, 30; scattering, 50; L. Stetson, 45; A. Wheeler, 3; H. A. Gilmore, 15; J. P. Day, 20,

Stock at yards: 353 cattle, 29 sheep, 19,326 hogs, 388 calves, 220 horses. From West, 192 cattle, 19,200 hogs, 220 horses. Maine, 9 cattle, 8 sheep, 6 hogs, 60 calves. New Hampshire, 15 sheep, 4 hogs, 110 calves. Vermont, 6 sheep, 7 hogs, 54 calves. Massachusetts, 152 cattle, 109 hogs, 144 calves.

East and Vermont, and a number of carloads from Massachusetts. Sales at the yards mostly in cows, heifers and bulls, at 2@4c. W. Rodenhizer, 2 cows, 1000 lbs, at 3‡c; 1, of 920 lbs, at 2‡c. J. Freeman, 5 cows, 2@34c, of 700@1050 lbs. Farm-lugton Live Stock Company, 1 bull, 800 lbs, at 3c; 3 slim cows, 14@2c. H. A. Gilmore, 3 cows, 2100 lbs, at 24c; 5 cows, 800 lbs, at 34@34c. J. P. Day, 18 cattle, of 900 fbs, at 3c; 5 cattle at 2c. A. Wheeler sold cattle at 21@34c, of 800@900 fbs.

Not as good feeling for calves as a week ago.
Butchers were not especially anxious to buy,
Some were on previous contract and regular
trade as last quoted. Some lots ic easier. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 60 head at 51c. H. Whitney sold 110 calves at near 51c. J. P. calves, 115 lbs, at 51c.

Late Arrivals. Wednesday—Not an elaborate business being done this forenoon in beef cattle. Dealers must O. H. Forbush, 3 cows, 3050 lbs, at 34c and \$1 W. B. Fearing, 9 cattle, of 1000 lbs, at \$3.70,

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern— Roasters, choice, P ib

Broilers, 3 to 4 ths, to pair, P th. squabs, \$\phi\$ doz.

Western loed—

Turkeys.

Brollers, common to choice.

Fowls, fair to choice.

Old cooks.

Receipts July 7, were 590 packages. Live Poultry. NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below 30, 50 lb. tubs only. Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, asst. spruce tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, western firsts. Dairy, Vt., extra.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts..
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. second Boxes—
Boxes—
Extra northern ereamery....
Extra dairy.
Common to good.
Trunk butter in j or j-tb prints.
Extra northern creamery.
Firsts, northern creamery.
Extra nortnern dairy.
Common to good. Cheese

New York twins, extra, new, p fb.
New York twins, firsts, new, p fb.
New York twins, seconds, new, p fb.
Vermont twins, extra, new.
Vermont twins, firsts, new
Vermont twins, seconds, new
Wisconsin twins, extra, new, p fb.
Wisconsin twins, firsts, new, p fb. Eggs. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz Eastern choice fresh.
Eastern fair to good.
Michigan first to extra
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh.
Vork State firsts.
Western fair to good.
Western fair to good.
Western drities
Western storage, packed Petateca

Green Vegetables.

Asparagus, native, p doz Beets, new, p 100-bunches Cabbage, So., p bbl. Radishes, round
Squash, Fla., marrow, P crate.
Turnips, yeilow, new, P bbl.
Mushrooms, native, P bb.
Mint, P doz
Chives, P doz. Apples, Russets, P bbl Baldwin...
Spy
Ben Davis...
No. 2

Jersey, P qt 10@12 Bulleberries—
North Carolina, pqt. 8@10
Penn, Mass, N.H. 12@16
Gooseberries—
Green, pqt. 6@8 herries— Choice large dark, P b...... 9@10

Hides and Pelts.

Dried Apples.

Grass Seeds.

Evaporated, choice...... Evaporated, fair to prime...... Sun-dried, as to quality.....

Rye Buckwheat.....

Hay, No. 1, P ton....

Hay and Straw.

FLOUR AND GRAIN

 $\frac{5\frac{1}{6}@6\frac{1}{6}e}{6\frac{3}{6}a^{7}e}$, l. w. Local hogs steady for best; range, $\frac{6\frac{3}{6}a^{7}e}{6\frac{1}{6}a^{7}e}$, d. w. Sheep Houses. Steers and cows, all weights..... Bulls.
Hides, south, light green salted.
" " dry flint.
" buff, in west.
Calfskins, 5 to 12 ibs each...
" over weights, each...
Deacon and dairy skins...

a fair run of Western; market for sheep ic easier on under grades of Western, and cost butchers Venl Calves.

Butchers find the city trade on veal not par-ticularly inviting, and not willing to bid quite so high as last week, still some arrivals were contracted for last week so that the price was not much changed. Sales mostly at 41@51c.

Live Poultry. Several tons arrived and assorted at commission houses. Hens at 13c; broilers, 14@16c; cocks.

& Co., 300; George Heath, 146. Vermont-W. A. Ricker, 1015; F. Ricker, 226; F. S. Atwood, 75; W. Berdell, 35; G. H. Sprigg & Co., 72; N. H. Woodward, 1; J. S. Henry, 54.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 58; W. E. Hay-

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tuesday-About the usual arrivals from the Straw, prime rye......Straw, oat, per ton......Straw, tangled rye.....

Flour.—The market is quiet. Spring patents, \$4 65@4 95. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 55@3 65. Winter patents, \$4 00@4 90. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 65@4 10. Winter, clear and straignt, \$3 50@4 10.

Corm Mean.—\$1 16@1 13 \$\mathbf{P}\$ bag, and \$2 50@

25 \$\mathbf{P}\$ bbl; granulated, \$3 50@3 75 \$\mathbf{P}\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 00@4 00 \$\mathbf{P}\$ bbl.

Ont Meal.—Firm at \$5 55@5 50 \$\mathbf{P}\$ bbl. for rolled and \$5 95@6 20 for out and ground.

Bye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 15@

3 50 \$\mathbf{P}\$ bbl.

, 20 calves, 110 lbs, at 5c. L. Stetson, 45 or got wind that there would not be much life the trade and that a few cattle would sell for than a large number, and it was a fact that arrivals today were light and no improvement rices. The lots yesterday of 6 cows sold at should have read 2½c. A. P. Needham sold 4 of 5500 lbs, at 4½c; 26 calves at 5½c. L. Stet-calves, of 115 lbs, at 5½c; 10 slim cows, 750 2c. George Bleiler, 2 slim cows, 900 lbs, at

No. 3 clipped, white, 46¢c.

Millfeed.—Quiet.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 75@21 25.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 00@24 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$19 00.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$20 00@24 00.
Mixed feed, \$21 00, 322 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 50.
Linseed, \$25 26@25 50.

Barley.—Feed barley, 53@58c.

Bye.—\$2.90@3.50 \$\rightarrow\$ bushel. THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan...... Ohio

Corn.—Demand quiet, supply small. Steamer, yellow, 80%. No. 2, yellow, spot, 61c. No. 3, yellow, 60%.

Onts.—Demand steady, prices firm. Clipped, fancy, spot, 51 c. No. 2 clipped, white, 47 c. No. 3 clipped, white, 46 c.

WARTS.- J. Cone, Berkshire County, Mass.: A safe rule is to remove all the small warts with narrow, stem-like fastening, by means of sharp scissors. In cases where the base attachment of the wart is considerable, they can generally be removed by the application of castor oil, once daily, and this remedy is preferable to scissors for treatment of warts upon the teats ot cows. Another simple and good application consists of a mixture of fresh butter, two parts, and very finely pulverized salt, one part. Mix thoroughly and keep in a tight box. Apply in small quantity to the warts after milking. Sometimes the long warts on teats can best be killed by tying a strong thr-ad tightly around the neck, caus ng the wart to gradually shrink. The plan avoids soreness or raw places.

Abortion.—R. L. McClendon, Ontario: The

ness or raw places.

ABORTION.—R. L. McClendon, Ontario: The "best time" and the proper time to disinfect a cow after abortion is as soon as possible after the accident has happened. As you are probably aware, epizootic or infectious abortion is due to a specific germ which has gained access to the passages and caused disease of the calf membranes. The expulsion of the calf and the footal envelopes does not clear the cow of the germs of the disease, and thus, unless she is at once disinfected after the abortion has taken place, she is a menace to all the cows, and goes about infected after the abortion has taken place, she is a menace to all the cows, and goes about shedding infection all around her by means of the discharges which continue for some time even after normal parturition. It may be weeks before an aborting cow comes into season, and to wait until then, or when the intention is to send her to the buil, means to keep a dangerous animal about the premises that may extend the disease in every direction. dangerous animal about the premises that may extend the disease in every direction. Even isolation, as generally practiced on the arm, is no safeguard. The farmer's idea of iso'ation is to keep the cow separate from the remainder of the herd, perhaps shutting her up in stall or shed, but the same man that milks the other cows generally attends to the abort-d animal, and as the contagion may be carried on the boots and clothing of attendants, this method of sanaration is practically useless. When a case separation is practically useless. When a case of infectious abortion occurs—and, unless there is evidence that the case is sporadic, it is best to assume even first cases to be infectious—the foctus and the dead membranes should be burnt or otherwise destroyed, the surroundings disin-fected, the cow at once injected. Waiting until the cow is to be sent to the bull again is taking eedless risk of the extension of the disease

IN FLY TIME. A gallon of kerosene, a quart of fish oil and an ounce of carbolic acid is one of the cheapest and best home-made mixtures for keeping files from cattle. It should be applied every morning after milking, using a good-sized hand sprayer, paying especial attention to the head, shoulders and fore-legs. Spraying for files is absolutely necessary to keep up the full flow of milk in hot weather.

WHITE PINE IN NEW ENGLAND. In most of the New England States there are large areas of waste land coming up to white pine, which, if protected and encouraged, will soon become valuable timber. A study of these areas in southeast Maine, southern New Hampshire, parts of Vermont, the north tier of counties in Massachusetts and part of Plymouth County, and some areas in Rhode Island and Connecticu and some areas in Knode Island and Connecticut, will be made this summer by S. N. Spring of the Bureau of Forestry. The work will be near Mt. Monadnock. This will be a continuation of the same work begun last year by the bureau under Albert M. Connecticut. Albert W. Cooper.

EXAMPLE IN FORESTRY. The forestry work in Otsego County, N. Y. The forestry work in Otsego County, N. Y., undertaken last year at the request of Mrs. Potter, the wife of Bishop Potter, has been continued by George E. Clement, a graduate of the Yale Forest School, who began the work last year. This year the work will take the form of finding a good market for the timber removed in making thinnings for the Improvement of the forest. Where the timber can be sold at a profit, thinnings will be made with the idea of furnish. thinnings will be made with the idea of furnish ing the wood-lot owners of the country with an example of practical forestry operation.

The Wily Woodchuck.

While New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are garden spots for the wood-chuck, some of the New England States, notably New Hampshire and Connecticut. are its paradise. Those two States have for years paid a head bounty of ten cents on every woodchuck destroyed, and in New Hampshire in one season the bounty has been paid on as many as 125,000 of the pests, which, according to the statistics of a New Hampshire student of that State's domestic economy, before the price was put on the tons of clover every season. As the same statistician also calculated that there was not less than 480,000 woodchucks in New Hampshire at that time, even the great slaughter annually reported of them every season since still leaves a margin in favor of the burrowing little beast that must be as comforting to it as it is discomforting to

the Granite State farmer. " And that is about as near as they will ever come to putting down the woodchuck. too," said an Orange County farmer, who annually removes many of the pestiferous does not take such paternal care of her husbandmen as to pay them for clearing their own farms of woodchucks. It is not an easy matter, even, to keep the woodchucks' number within ordinary bounds when they once colonize on your farm. Besides the protection their wily and cautious nature assures to them, the female woodchuck brings forth two families of young a year, with from six to eight in each family. The young mature quickly 1. 2 30@ in each family. The young mature quickly 1. 175@2.00 and become parents themselves before the 1.50@1.75 end of their first season. Thus two woodchucks starting in, say, this season may have, if undisturbed, seventy or more de-

scendants to begin next season's campaign. The woodchuck is shy and suspicious, constantly on the watch for possible danger and quick to flee from even the distant approach of it. Any one who knows wood-chucks knows that there are few animals more alert or more acute of hearing than this busy burrower. A man with a gun cannot easily get within range of woodchucks feeding in a field or posted at the edges of their burrows. The woodchuck rarely goes more than ten yards from its turrow to feed, and with every mouthful it crops it rises on its haunches and scans the surroundings on every side, holding its head in the air and sampling every scent that is borne to it. At the first intimation of danger it receives either by sight or scent, the woodchuck scampers to its hole and disappears into it with a chuckle, to

chuck burrows, and then the mouths of the

carefully and properly prepared for cooking it becomes positively offensive. In the Pennsylvania Dutch countries, however, especially Lancaster and Berks, the cooking and serving of woodchuck has been reduced to a culinary science, and "ground-hog luncheons" are among the favorite dishes there. Under the skillful manipulation of the housewives and careful restaura-teurs thereabout the woodchuck becomes a morsel that the most fastidious cannot treat with contempt.-N. Y. Times.

Subduing a Bog.

I think that, as the time has now arrived when the general farmer can see, in an abandoned bog swamp or bush pasture, from four to six tons of good English hay to the acre, he will buy at least one or more good tools and get the very best part of his farm at work. The money-making part of the farms lies in these waste corners.

Seven-eighths of an acre of my bog swamp. subdued with this same bog plow, has produced, in thirteen years, at one seeding, two crops each year, a total of 1043 tons of well-dried timothy and red-top hay in the well-dried timothy and red-top hay in the thirteen years, and today. June 5, 1903, without rains for fifty days, there are more than 2½ tons, and by July 1 will be more than 4½ tons of well-dried hay to the acre. If you don't believe, come and see.

This bog machine is of great service and easily handled. It is shipped in five parts—two graps, one hole of the parts—two graps.

This machine can be used with two horses, for heavy work, by taking off disks at either end of the gangs. It is a thorough surface or subsoil worker; it makes a perfect subsoil connection, thereby increasing the crop product twenty to forty per cent. My seven-eighths acre of bog swamp has given a total net profit in thirteen years of \$1150 above tall cost, or an annual net profit of \$100 per acre. That is what comes from intense cultivation of an odd corner of

little cultivation will be necessary, as the vines soon shade the ground and keep down weeds. We use either a weeder or smooth ing harrow on them and cultivate once or oftener with a narrow thirteen-tooth, one horse cultivator, shutting this up so you can go through between the rows without covering or digging up any of the beans. You will find with this implement you can run close enough to the row to loosen all the earth and not cover the plants, and in favorable seasons little hand work will be required. If, however, there are some weeds that escape the weeder, it will pay to go through and pull them out by hand. In four or five weeks from planting the vines W. BROWN. will cover the ground.

A Few Plow-Point Proverbs. A mortgage on the farm is harder to dig

out than a sod of wire grass. lame horse makes a lame farmer.

before you start consider which way you go. A weak fence makes a weak farmer: don't let the noon hour eat up the other ten. If you have a jumping cow, fix a pickle barrel for her to jump into, and she won't

Success with Sheep.

McVeytown, Pa.

good feed, water, shelter and close attention of the shepherd. It is the worst posanimals from his farm, although New York sible practice to allow the sheep to fall away in flesh as the grass fails in the autumn. The increasing wool conceals the shrinking carcass, much to the disappointment of the careless flockmaster. Better confine them in the yard than to allow them to ramble about in some field in search of food which furnishes a little green feed, but too light to be of any real value.



chuck burrows, and then the mouths of the burrows are tightly vamped with dirt. The fuse, which passes through and above the vamping, is ignited, and the explosion that follows is sufficiently severe to kill every weodchuck in the burrows.

The flesh of the woodchuck is not of a quality or flavor that commends it to the palate of the average man, and if it is not carefully and properly prepared for cook-

two gangs, one pole, one seat, one band of hitches. Can be set up or taken down in five minutes. It is very strong. It has eight twenty-four-inch cutlery steel disks.

All parts are made of steel except the pole and hitch. Its weight is six hundred

a poor farm in Connecticut.

Middlesex County, Ct. G. M. CLARK.

The Field Beans. On a thoroughly prepared seedbed but

Not every egg is sound that seems so; and Waste leads to want, want leads to woe;

jump long. Rats in the crib gives the team pain in the Little seeds make tall weeds; but tall

weeds make short corn. Elbow grease and self-denial will make a farmer rich on trial. Keep a cat for a rat and the pig will get LAWRENCE RUBLE.

What are the essentials of thrift? I say

JACOB ZIEGLER.

New Course in Ferming.

Since the establishment of the University of Maine all of its instruction in agriculture, with the exception of the short winter courses, has been of college grade and only open to students who had completed an equivalent to a high-school course. At the June meeting of the trustees it was voted to establish a school of agriculture to which students who are ready to enter an advanced grammar grade or a high school are eligible. The course will cover five terms, extending through two years. The work will be almost exclusively along

SilOS

Get fall value from the cora crop by using the 200ders approved slio.

Ensilage Making

Merigagee's Sale of Real Estate.

Merigagee's Sale of Real Estate.

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston.

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston in the serior payed of foreclosing said mortgage deed given by Seth W. John hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston.

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston in the serior payed of foreclosing said mortgage deed contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage deed contained, and for faugust, A. D. 1903, at three o'clock in the attention of faugust, A. D. 1903, at th





lines of practical agriculture. The instruction will be independent of and distinct from that of the college courses. The school will open at Orono next October. Tuition will be free. A full statement of the school is being prepared and will be sent on request as soon as it is received from the printers. It is hoped that this new departure at the university will attract young men and young women who intend to follow practical agriculture as a livelihood. Charles D. Wood, director, Orono, Me.

There is a steady market for lambs and muttons, but prices range lower. Veals hold about steady. Lard of all grades is considerably lower.

Mortgagee's Sale of Beal Retate. By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston. By virture of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Seth W. Johnson to John Hasseltine, dated the first day of March, A. D. 1897, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, book 2425, page 603, for breach of the condition in said mortgage contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the fourth day of August, A. D. 1903, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely:—A certain parcel of land with the buildings that may be erected thereon, situated in that part of said Boston called Brighton, being Lot numbered (15) fifteen, as shown on a certain plan of land dated Jan. 1, 1897, made by Frank A. Foster, C. E., and entitled Plan of Landon Litchfield and Antwerp streets, Brighton, and recorded herewith. Said lot is bounded and described as follows: Northerly by Lot numbered (20) twenty on said plan (44) forty-four feet; easterly by Lot numbered (14) fourteen on said plan (90) ninety feet; southerly by Ascot street on said plan (44) forty-four feet; easterly by Lot numbered (5 and 17 on said plan (90) ninety feet; southerly by Ascot street on said plan (44) forty-four feet, and westerly by Lots numbered (5 and 17 on said plan (90) ninety feet; southerly by Ascot street on said plan (44) forty-four feet, and westerly by Lots numbered (5 and 17 on said plan (90) ninety feet. Containing (3960) thirty-nine hundred and sixty square feet. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments and tax titles, if any there may be.

taxes, assessments and the may be.

Terms made known at time and place of sale.

For further particulars apply to John Hasseltine,
209 Washington street, Boston.

JOHN A. GALE,

Assignee and Owner of said Mortgage.

Mertgagee's Sale of Real Estate. By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston. By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Seth W. Johnson to John Hasseltine, dated the first day of March, A. D. 1897, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, book 2425, page 609, for breach of the condition in said mortgage deed contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the fourth day of August. A. D. 1903, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely:—

A certain parcel of land with the buildings that may be erected thereon, situated in said Boston in that part thereof called Brighton, being Lot numbered (16) six'een, as shown on a certain plan of land, dated Jan. I. 1897, made by Frank A. Foster, C. E., entitled Plan of Land on Litchfield and Antwerp streets. Brighton, and recorded herewith. Said lot is bounded and described as follows: Northerly by Lot numbered (17) seventeen on said plan (695-10) sixty-nine five-tenths feet; easterly by Lot numbered (15) fifteen on said plan (45) forty-five feet; southerly by Jacot street on said plan (675-100) sixty-seven fifty-three one-hundredths feet, and westerly by Litchfield street on said plan (454-100) forty-five four one-hundredths feet. Containing (3083) three thousand eighty, three square feet. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments and tax titles, if any there may be.

Terms made known at time and place of sale. For further particulars apply to John Hasseltine, 209 Washington street, Boston.

JOHN A. GALE.

Assignee and Owner of sald Mortgage.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash., St., Boston

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash., St., Boston. By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Seth W. Johnson to John Hasseltine, dated the first day of March, A. D. 1897, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, book 2425, page 611, for breach of the condition in said mortgage deed contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the fourth day of August, A. D., 1903, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely:—

A certain parcel of land with the buildings that may be erected thereon, situated in said Boston in that part thereof called Brighton. Being Lot numbered (17) seventeen, as shown on accertain plan of land dated Jan. 1. 1897, entitied Plan of Land on Litchfield and Antwerp streets, Brighton, made by Frank A. Foster, C. E., and recorded herewith. Said lot is bounded and described as follows: Northerly by Lot numbered (18) eighteen on said plan (71 46-100) seventy-one forty-six one-hundredths feet; easterly by Lot numbered (16) fifteen on said plan (14 6-100) seventy-one forty-six one-hundredths feet; easterly by Lot numbered (16) fifteen on said plan (14 6-100) forty-five four one-hundredths feet; easterly by Lot numbered (16) fifteen on said plan (14 6-100) forty-five four one-hundredths feet; containing (3.72) three thousand one hundred and seventy-two square feet. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments and tax titles, if any there may be.

Terms made known at time and place of sale. For further particulars apply to John Hasseltine, 200 Washington street, Boston.

Mertgagee's Saie of Beal Betate.

Mortgagec's Sale of Real Retate. By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Bosto

Mortgagec's Sale of Real Estate.

and disappears into it with a chuckle, to remain there, with the tip of its nose just a enough out to keep the wily creature informed of what is going on, as long as stere is any suspicion of danger still lurking near.

The only way to insure one's getting a woodchuck with a gun is to hide behind a fence or rock or bush within easy range, and wait until the animal is satisfied that it can safely come out to feed. A rifle is the surrest gun to kill a woodchuck with a single woodchuck with an in some vital spot, for it is most tenacious of life, and must be very badly wounded if it is unable to get into its burrow before the gunner can intercept it. A man is never sure of his woodchuck unless it falls dead at his shot. In southern Pennsylvania, where the woodchuck is uppleasantly abundant, farmer or have adopted a novel method of killing the willy animal, and it comes about as near method to granted. And add petitioner is hereby or directed to giprast a shating the nulsance as anything can be more about as near substing the nulsance as anything can be more about as near beating the nulsance as anything can be more about as near beating the nulsance as anything can be more about as near beating the nulsance as anything can be more about as near life with powder, long fuses being inserted in the corks. The bottles are pushed as far as possible into the wood-line are pushed as far as possible into the wood-line are pushed as far as possible into the wood-line are pushed as far as a possible into the wood-line are pushed as far as a possible into the wood-line and the presented with Suffice and the premises hereing the premis

Mortgagee's Sale of Meal Estate.

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston. By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Charles M. Harvey to John Hasseltine, dated the first day of March A. D. 1897. recorded with Suffolk Deeds, book 2426, page 13, for breach of the condition in said mortgage deed contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the fourth day of August, A. D. 1903, at three o'clock in the afternoon, ali and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely:—A certain parcel of land with the buildings that may be erected thereon, situated in that part of said Boston called Brighton, being Lot numbered (33) thirty-three, as shown on a certain plan of land made by Frank A. Foster, C. E., dated Jan. I, 1897, entitled Plan of Land on Litchfield and Antwerp streets, Brighton, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds. Said Lot is bounded and described as follows: Southerly by Lot numbered (26) twenty-six on said plan (44) forty-four feet; westerly by Lot numbered (32) thirty-two on said plan (49) innety feet; northerly by Cygnet street on said plan (40) forty-four feet. Containing (3900) three thousand nine hundred and sixty square feet. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments and tax titles, if any there may be.

Terms made known at time and place of sale, For further particulars, apply to John Hassel tine, 209 Washington street, Boston.

JOHN A. GALE,

Assiguee and Owner of said Mortgages.

Mortgagoe's Sale of Real Estate. By John Hasseltine, Auct., 200 Wash. St., Boston.

By John Hasseltine, Auct., 209 Wash. St., Boston. By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Charles M. Harvey to John Hasseltine, dated the first day of March, A. D. 1897, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, book 2426, page 15, for breach of the condition in said mortgage deed contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the fourth day of August. A. D. 1903, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely:

A certain parcel of land with the buildings that may be erected thereon, situated in that part of said Boston called Brighton, being Lot numbered (34) thirty-four, as shown on a certain plan of land made by Frank A. Foster, C. E., dated Jan. 1, 1897, entitled Plan of Land on Litchfield and Antwerp streets, Brighton, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds. Said Lot is bounded and described as follows: Northerly by Lot numbered (35) thirty-five on said plan (73) seventy-three feet; easterly by Antwerp street on said plan (45) forty-five feet; containing (3285) three thousand two hundred and eighty-five square feet. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes, assessments and tax titles, if any there may be.

Terms made known at time and place of sale. For further particulars apply to John Hasseltine, 209 Washington street, Boston.

JOHN A. GALE,

Assignee and Owner of said Mortgage.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of SABAH A. BOYNTON, late of South Berwick. In the State of Malne, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, and appointing James R. Parry of Somer ville, in the State of Massachusetts, his agent, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

Address

JAMES W. FORD, Executor.

JAMES W. FORD, Executor. Owatonna, Minn., June 11, 1903.

Our Spring Sales prove that Page Fence quality is appreciated. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the erder.

OREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker.
Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT
FARM, South Framingham, Mass.: OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50 Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, byron, O.

OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD. Van Wert, O. WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O. OR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with extreme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

COR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, \$150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. McDOWELL, Viacennes, Ind.

ARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable have a record of positively successful work, familiar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; 160 to 125 cows; product sold at retail: dairyman employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 15 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass. WANTED—To hire till Dec. 1 or longer, on datry farm, an American, single, temperate. Must be a first-class milker, teamster, able to run mowing machine, etc. Board with the family. J. S. PERRY EST.,169 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State are, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 106, Davisville, R. I. WANTED-First-class Protestant American girl, general housework for widow. Good home, all modern conveniences. Address 42 Prospect Street, Torrington, Ct.

WANTED-Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct.

WANTED—A first-class cheesemaker, permanent position. Address M. B. & F. S. HUBBELL, 137 High Street, New Haven, Ct.

Our Domes.

If the Baby is Fat, Beware. "Of course fat babies are not ne

rily healthy babies!" The depreciator of infant obesity above oted is the visiting physician for two of the city's largest asylums for sick children, and was recently discussing the Lancet's objection quoted in the Sun to the award of medals in prize baby contests to the fattest babies as a matter of course.

"You might almost as well award the prize of healthy men contests to the fat," he went on. "We have fat babies in both my hospitals and lots of 'em. As a matter of fact, whenever I see a fat man I say: 'Aloholic,' and in the same way when I see a fat baby, I say 'patent-baby-food-ic.' The havoc wrought by rum in adult life is hardly a bit greater than that wrought among infants by the different lacteal atrocities forced upon their unprotected stomachs.

'I don't mean to say that fat babies are never healthy, of course. But fatness in babies is merely incidental. It's the color of the skin and strength of bone that's the real criterion. Fat is the easiest thing in the world to produce and the most uncer tainly beneficial. I have a case right now of a baby whose misguided mother saw a patent milk advertisement in a street car a few months ago. The baby is now a year old, is round as a butterball and is dying of bowel trouble. If the weather were colder it would undoubtedly have pneumonia

Here the doctor untied a "sample" pack age, revealed a tin can concerning the contents of which as an infant fattener the label was lurid with adjectives, and took a couple of tastes. "Starchy, cane-sugar, no real fat," he

sputtered, in disgust. "A baby brought up on that would be all flabbiness, no bone, and a sufferer from rickets before the year was out. You can always tell a patentfed prize winner by its greasy, overfed

Another person in authority who object to fatness as a criterion of healthy babyhood is the superintendent of the Nursery and Child's Hospital in Lexington avenue No patent fatteners are fed to the patients under her guardianship. Modified milk for theirs. In her office are photographs of fat babies galore, each with its pathetic history. She keeps weigh charts of her patients. A normal baby, she says, should come into the world at seven pounds, should lose a few ounces the first week or so, and should go up to just twenty pounds within the year-the rate of increase being a little greater during the first six months than

Why Razors Get Tired.

"Do you know why we dip a razor in do you know why some ignorant men say a razor is 'tired'?" asked the barber. "Well, this is all due to the fact that a razor is a saw, not a knife, and it works like a saw, not like a knife. Examined under the microscope, its edge, that looks so smooth to the naked eye, is seen to have innumerable and fine saw teeth. When these teeth get clogged with dirt all the honing and stropping in the world will do no good-the razor is dull, and nothing will sharpen it. Then is the time the ignorant say it is 'tired' and stop using it, but the wise know it is only

'The wise, though, don't suffer their razors to get clogged. They dip them in warm water before they use them, and thus the teeth are kept clean. It is because a razor is a saw that lather is used on the beard. The lather doesn't soften the beard, as so many people think; it stiffens it, so that it will present a firm and resisting surtace to the razor."-Buffalo Express.

Care of Furniture.

The care of furniture woods is an exceedingly interesting part of the intelligent winds. the "bloom," in this instance not desirable, is to be kept away.

As a rule, the use of oily restoratives is to be deprecated, says a writer in Harper's Bazar. Unless applied by a tireless arm and thoroughly rubbed in, and thereafter the piece kept in perfect polish by a daily rubbing, the oil is sure to form a crust sooner or later which is gummy to the touch and not pleasing to the eye. For this reason new furniture should be kept as long as possible without the application of such restoratives.

Furniture which has been finished with shellae or varnish, whether in glossy or dull finish, should never be cleansed with soap or water. Soap is made to cut oily substances, and in the performance of the service for which it is made eats the oil out of the waxed, oiled or shellacked surface it

touches and destroys it. Where white spots appear on polished surfaces from the dropping of liquids or from heat, the immediate application of raw ed oil will generally restore the color The oil should be left on the affected spot for several hours or over night. Alcohol will perform the service if applied at once to rose wood or highly finished mahogany. In each instance, when the color has returned, the spot should be repolished with a piece o secloth moistened with turpentine.

How to Resuscitate the Drowned.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, held at 20 Hanove square, London, recently, Professor Schafer read the report of the committee (of which he was chairman) appointed to consider the physiological phenomena attending asphyxia produced by the entry of water into the lungs, and those which accompany recovery in apparent death by drowning The report described at some length the principles of the methods which might be used in artificial respiration in man. These are of three kinds: (1) Traction-enlarging the chest by raising the ribs, that is Silvester's traction method of dragging the arms forward and upwards; (2) compression, by pressure on the walls of the thorax. thus squeezing air out of it, and allowing fresh air to pass in, and (3) the mechanical driving of air through the air passage into the lungs. This third method was neglected in the experiments as not being generally applicable in most instances of death from drowning. Experi ments had been carried out on five medical men and physiologists to determine the quantity of air passed into and out of the The results had been carefully tabulated, no less than ten methods of inducing artificial respiration being used, all modifications or combinations of the traction and compression processes. It was apparent that all the methods employed were petent to effect the oxygenation of the blood by an exchange of air. The committee drew attention to the amount of air

advised that the rolling method, and the advised that the rolling method, and the still simpler plan of placing the subject face downward and using regular inter-mittent pressure upon the back should oc-cupy a prominent place in all recommenda-tions made with the view of the resuscitation of the apparently drowned. From experiments on dogs it was clear that the presence of water in the lung after death was not to be expected, the fluid exuding from a cut lung being blood serum. Another striking fact was the length of time immersion might last—in one case eight minutes—and yet be followed by complete recovery. There was little difference in the results obtained from the experiments carried on in fresh and salt water. As one of the most marked physiological symptoms of death from any form of asphyxia was the extreme lowering of blood press ure owing to paralysis of the vasc system, it has been hoped that injections of adrenalin would be of service. The experiments established the fact that such injections could only be beneficial in cases where the blood was efficiently aerated, otherwise the effect was only temporary, deferring the inevitable result for a brief period -Loudon Standard.

Beds and Bedding.

All good housekeepers like to have their beds as dainty and comfortable as possible, and, when we consider that at least onethird of one's time is spent in bed, its condition is important from a sanitary point of view. The best (and most expensive) mattresses are those filled with hair and made in two sections so they are more easily andled. The coil wire springs are comfortable, and, unlike those having a woode rame, do not become a harbor for bugs. The old-time feather beds that our grandmothers thought indispensable are becoming scarce, although in some households they still hold an honored place.

Considerable care is required to keep a bed clean. Mattress covers are a great help. They are made the size and shape of the mattress, and just large enough to slip over it. Hem both sides of one end, work six or eight buttonholes in the hem on one side and put the buttons on the other side to correspond with them. This can be taken off and washed when necessary, and keeps the mattress clean. Quilts and blankets require frequent washing to keep them clean, and are seldom neglected a nuch as the feather pillows. Many housekeepers use them for years, changing the tick for a new one when it is badly soiled, but seem to have no idea that the feathers need cleaning. Others dread the task because they do not know how to do it, and put it off from time to time. A very simple and effective way to wash pillows is to prepare a strong suds by dissolving golddust washing powder in hot water. Put it in a washing machine, warm water before we begin shaving, and filling it about half full, put one pillow in at a time and rub it vigorously for fifteen minutes. Unscrew the wringer until it is quite loose and run the pillow through it. If it is too large for that, let two persons wring or press the water out. Rinse through two clear hot waters and hang in the shade where a brisk breeze is blowing. Shake the pillow frequently while it is drying. This will keep the feathers from packing and make them light and fluffy. Feather beds may be washed in the same way, and are cleaner than when renovated by steam.

Heavy Marseilles spreads give the bed a handsome appearance, but they are easily soiled, and for that reason many good house keepers prefer spreads of lighter weight, for frequent washing is absolutely necessary for anything that is used about the hed. E. J. C.

Highest Wind Record.

Point Reyes, an important United States weather bureau and storm signal station. ocated on the California coast some thirty tive miles north of San Francisco, holds the world's record for high, strong, continuous

housekeeper's duties. The daily light dust- Last year Point Reyes captured this honor ing must supplement the weekly rubbing if from the weather stations of the earth, and again this month (May) has gone several otches higher on the meteorological scale. On May 18, 1902, the wind at Point Reves attained a velocity of 102 miles an hour, and for several minutes was rushing along at the furious rate of 120 miles per hour. A fearful gale lasted for three whole days, and at one time the winds in a playful mood

ripped the cups from the anemor This year, on May 14, the winds comnenced to blow again with the greatest violence. For four days the velocity regis tered averaged more than sixty miles an hour. For nine days the average velocity vas fifty-two miles an hour. The total number of miles recorded on the anemometer was 11,223 miles.

This is the highest velocity of wind for the time on record in the world .- Note and Query.

Character in Cats.

In speaking of the putting of cats on can vas. a painter of them recently said: "They are, without doubt, one of the most difficult reatures to paint, and lamentably few artists make a success of their portraiture They are almost impossible to keep quiet and the particular fluffy 'cattiness' of their coats is far from easy to depict in pigments. The famous cat painters are few, and when hoice or chance discovers one, he, or mor often she, finds the gift a mine of wealth.

"In David Brooke's well-known picture of the darky preacher at dinner, in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, the cat in the foreground could be induced to sit still only by having her feet glued to the floor. But satisfactory results as to expression, in which a cat's face can be particularly eloquent, are not to be secured in this way. Those who have had reason to know say that even the fur of felines is indicative of several things. In health and contentment it stands out fluffly from the bodies, while in fear or displeasure it lies flat and lankly

to the skin. "Not long since a picture was placed exhibition of a cat lapping milk, with its tail held high. Though the technique was good and the fur really 'furry,' the value of whole was practically nil because no cat has ever been known to eat with its tail in the air. With waving tails they d indeed rush toward the food, but with the first lap or bite down goes the caudal appendage lower and lower until with a full omach it sweeps the ground. In the case of young kittens it is often different, how ever. They scramble into a dish of mill with their pointed ratlike tails at right angles to their roly-poly bodies and some times forget to take down the sign of animation and alertness. Any one who knows cats knows that the tail at every angle and with every movement is expressive of som-

"Contrary to the general belief, I have found that cats can be trained as easily as dogs and form the same habit of following movement obtained when the subject was one about. My big black Tom haf gone placed face downward or on his side, and everywhere with me since his kitten days; both traction and pressure employed, and long tramps in the woods, coaching tours,

picnics-no journey proves too hard for is an excellent plan to make and bottle thes him. Once when we were starting on a fishing trip I locked him up, quite securely as I thought, supposing, of course, that he would not enjoy the uncertain motion of the boat or the inevitable wetness of the surroundings. But at the last moment he came bounding down the wharf and serenely established himself on the cushions in the stern, evidently prepared to take fisher-man's luck with the rest of us. He showed no sign of fear as long as we were around. He enjoyed the minnows that fell to his share, and since then the col-lection of rods and tackle is a sign for him to trot off happily to where the boats are moored. He has now become quite an ex-perienced sport, watching the water keenly for the ripples that tell of a 'bite,' and cocking his shiny black head excitedly on this side and that as the line grows taut and the rod curves in the struggle. His joy knows no bounds when the victim is landed at last, and he runs from one to another purring and rubbing his back against any projecting hand or foot, apparently in an ecstasy of congratulation. Some one frivolously suggested that my black beauty reposed or relived the soul of a complete angler, and since then he has been Ike to his numerous friends

All our cats endure the discomforts of the enforced travels of the household in very philosophic fashion. We have three, and they are now scarcely considered as other than members of the family. They dine as politely as we do ourselves—the white Persian beauty with great blue eyes, the big maltese and coal-black Ike. Their little polished table and leather-upholstered chairs stand in the bay window of the dining-room, and each meal time they take their places and wait patiently for the maid after she has served our table, eating with the utmost neatness and daintiness such delicacies as are put upon their plates. They will not touch their food, no matter how hungry they are, unless it is cut into small bits, and there was a time when the Angora would even then walk away from his plate in disdain unless I seated myself near him and appeared to take an interest in his meal.

and acquaintances.

"My husband had a devoted cat a fev years ago, who used to meet him at a certain lamppost near the house every evening on his return. She would escort him home wich many manifestations of joy and sit under his chair while he dined, waiting to receive her dinner from his hand. One winter a business trip took him away from the city for several weeks. Nights of fruitless watching at the lamppost, her trystingplace, we called it, were followed by listless days, when she would eat scarcely anything. She would sit under his empty chair at meal times and sniff dejectedly at the most appetizing morsels. At last she seemed to give up hope, or else her weakness prevente her from walking so far, and the lamppost knew her no more. Toward the end of the third week and just a day before my husband returned she died of grief and starva-

"We are all passionately fond of cats, and as a portrait painter to their majesties necessarily see a great many phases of their character. They love me at first sight, it seems, and I am often able to pose a nervous cat as even its owner is unable to do. I like to make new acquaintances in catdom, and my models and sitters are always on the best of terms with me. Loving all their kind so dearly I really think I can get some of their 'real' selves, their personality, into their funny furry faces. At any rate. I know how I would like my cat. children to be put upon canvas and I try to make glad the hearts of cat lovers by doing the same for their precious possessions."

This portrait painter to their feline majesies then told of an indolent pussy who got into the habit of sleeping in the baby's cradle, enjoying the motion. As the baby grew older it was a regular thing for her to rock the cat to sleep, and sometimes, when two naps a day were desired, and the small girl grew tired, pussy would climb up and his fore paws on the side rail, and purring ecstatically.

"I don't think cats ever forget an injury and seldom forgive one," continued the artist. "They have a great deal of dignity and keenly resent being laughed at. On the whole, I don't believe the respect which the old Romans, and more especially the Egyptians, had for the feline family was so very much misplaced after all."—New York

Domestic Hints.

Tomato custards may be made with cannot comatoes, but the fresh vegetable is preferred tomatoes, but the fresh vegetable is preferred. To each cupful of chopped raw tomatoes allow one egg. Simmer the tomatoes with an onion, a bay leaf and a sprig of parsley for fifteen minutes. Press through a sieve. Add water if there is not enough liquid to fill two cups. Beat the eggs separately, and stir all the ingredients together, adding salt and pepper. Pour into custard cups and bake in a pan containing hot water, just as other custards are treated. A shorter time is required than for milk custards. When they are firm turn out and pour over then

FRIED TOMATORS.

Cut the tomatoes in medium thick slices a est olive oil, until they are brown, but not unt they fall to pieces when touched. Lift to a hot dish, a flat one, and dust with salt and pepper. Into the gravy in the spider pour half a cupful of quickly and pour over the ton

FRIED SOFT-SHELLED CRABS. Procure six good-sized, live, soft-shelled crab wash them well, oil them slightly and season with a pluch of salt and half a pin of pepper. Put them on the broiler and broil for five minutes on each side. Have six pieces of toast ready, lay a crab on top of each, slightly glaze them with a little maitre d'hotel, and serve FILLETS OF HARE LARDED, WITH POIVRADE

It the hares used for this purpose are full grown, three will suffice; they must be filleted and each fillet split into halves; these should be rimmed and larded and placed in a curve at the ottom of a sauta-pan lined with thin layers of on. Moisten with some mirepoix, pla round of buttered paper upon the fillets and set n the oven to simmer for twenty minutes ntly basting them with their own liquor When they are nearly done, remove the pape dry the larding and glaze it; drain the fillets up a napkin, trim and dish them up in a close circl our some Poivrade, tomato or Italian sauc inder them, and serve. These fillets may als be garnished in the same way as directed fo

GOOSEBERRY MARMALADE.

Use three-fourths of a pound of sugar to a cound of fruit. Put the sugar and fruit in layers in a preserving kettle. Heat very slowly, and crush the fruit a little as it heats to extract the juice. Simmer very gently until it is a thick mass. It must be stirred frequently, and cooked unti-the skins are perfectly tender. Seal in tumbler:

like jelly. STRAWBERRY SYRUP. Boll a cup of fresh strawberry juice (obtained as in making jelly) with a cup of sugar to a thick syrup; cool, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and pour into a sauceboat. Serve ley cold with each portion of cream. Red raspberries, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces, in fact, any kind of fruit, may be used for these delicious syrups, and the conservation for the server of the fruit, may be used for these delicious syrups, affording opportunity for unlimited variety. It

syrups in season, using preferably bottles that are small enough to hold only sufficient for one serving. However, the juice of canned fruit may be used when fresh fruit is not obtainable, but allow only half a cup of sugar to a cup of juice. -Good Housekeeping.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Bar le Duc preserves are a universal favorite

ong after opening.

Wall paper comes now with cotton hangings to match, and bedrooms are charmingly fitted with the two. The chintz curtains and bedspreads are finished simply with old-fashioned white ball

To clean a glass decanter, put into it a few lumps of soda and a spoonful of vinegar. Shake well, but leave the top open, or the decanter may burst. Rinse with clear water and turn down to

A little ammonia slightly diluted makes a cap A little animonia slightly diluted makes a capital cleanser for a greasy coat collar. Velvet collars may be treated in the same way, and the pile raised by holding close to a hot iron as soon the cleansing operation is completed.

Afflictions of the feet are especially distress ing in spring and early summer to those who are obliged to be much on them. The troubles are not due, as so many suppose, to tight or ill-fitting shoes, but to the excessive exercise of the feet in close shoes without free access of the air to the nuscles in action. The barefooted boy is seld footsore, but the lad whose feet are incased in close shoes in summer, when the perspiration is abundant, is likely to be a sufferer. One of the remedies for this trouble is to wear low she that the feet may be partially ventilated. Next In importance to proper ventilation is proper bathing. All persons ought to bathe and rub their feet vigorously once a day, and put on fresh stockings. Stockings may be aired one day for the next. It is not always necessary that they should be put through water every day. Simply drying and airing them may be enough. Thus two or three pairs of stockings may be worn in rotation for a week. Persons who suffer from excessive perspiration of the feet should be especially particular. They should bathe their feet in cold water, rubbing alcohol between the toes, and powder the feet carefully with equal parts of orris root and starch. When a person suffers from cold feet, frequent bathing is often efficacious, but the feet ought to be rubbed vigor ously after the bath.

The cut lemon is recommended strongly to the summer girl for her tollet. Let her never be without it. Though rugged in feeling and heroic in its effect upon the skin, it is the best assistant a woman can have, and by its daily use small spots and blemishes are removed as fast as they appear. All stains should be taken off when fresh, if possible, as they grow deeper and deeper in color and harder and harder to get out if left on for any length of time.

"Handbooks," not "pocketbooks," the newest surses ought to be called. They are rather long and broad, the cover extending far enough over the inside card and bill pockets to allow for furniture men call in a draw, a "clutch." simply a crescent cut from the leather on both sides of the back through which to bend the fingers. There is no catch of any kind.

fashion Motes.

. Morning gowns of wash silk are among the new things seen at the importers'. They are very simply made, with plaited skirts and shirt waists, or else shirred or gathered. Very little rimming is used.

. The full skirt is certainly coming back. Not a few gowns are being made with long straight skirts gathered all around the wai t line and fall-ing in full folds to the feet in nun-like severity of ne. Skirts are a very uncertain quantity this sea son, and the economical woman who expects to wear some of her gowns another summer or into autumn is at a loss how to have them cut. The become accustomed. It will be wise in buying handsome gowns to buy a few extra yards of mamit of alterations later.

. Among dainty accessories to the toilette are many scarfs, stoles and capes, but none prettier than the plain long scarfs of liberty gauze which come in a variety of delicate colors as well as black and white. These scarfs, although a vard or more in length, are so fine that they fold up very small space. A black one for mourning has a border on all sides of black marabout feathers. ... The open-neck waist is so popular, or wil he as soon as the belated summer allows its

wear, that some kind of light shawl or scarf is a necessity. Fortunate is the woman who poseases an old Chinese silk shawl, with its heavy ilk fringes, which are capable of such infin variety of clinging lines. This silk shawl has been painted in a number of famous portraits. Next to a silk shawl, the light knitted shawl sold on some of the shopping streets by dark-eyed Armenian women are very pretty. They are beautifully made and moderate in price.

••• A simple gown of pale pink linen of a light weight is made with a tight-fitting skirt to the tnee, finished with a shaped | flounce. The only rimming are diamond-shaped pieces of he intervals around the flounce. The waist is buttoned in the back and the fullness is made by four groups of tucks on the shoulders. The dia-mond-shaped pieces of white linen are used in the lecoration of the bodice and the sleeves.

••• For tiny girls are shown the quaintest

bonnets in fine leghorn and lace straw ne of these has a legh One of these has a leghorn crown and a fluted poke brim of imported hair braid. A band of black velvet ribbon crosses the top of the crown of the ribbon. A great bunch of blush roses, few of them rather deeper in tone, is arranged to fall over the left ear of the wearer. Two or three bunches of black velvet baby ribbon are in troduced among the roses, and the bonnet he very long strings of pale-pink flowered ribbon. . Another of these bonnets is of green sati with loose puffings of pale green silk mull, which

appears in the back as a short, looped s There are no strings to this bonnet, and al the only decoration is a cluster of youthful-loo ing pink roses on the side of the crown.

•• The fad for Oriental effects is increased.

Ecru linen suits are trimmed with Oriental gimp and galloons, and even with bits cut out o old Oriental embroideries, the older and mor lishments may sometimes be picked up choice bits for a mere trifle. Purchased in the piece their value would be high.

over a white silk lining, and is trimmed with overlapping disks of white and black velvet, these in turn being lavisbly trimmed with jet. The craze for jet, which is at its height in Paris at present, is beginning to be felt here. Dog collars of fine jet beads have clasps of diamonds, and long ropes of jet ending in tassels are almost as costly. Jet tringes will be very popular next

winter, it is prophecied.

a A blege cloth coat is cut to hang very oosely from the shoulders, the loose sleeves being scarcely distinguishable from the folds of the garment. The back has two box plaits Collar and revers are of white cloth, the latter outlined with small dull gold buttons. The buttons appear also on the tight cuff.

. The fashionable fur next season, say the a** The fashionable fur next season, say the importers, will be mole. Already it is fashionable in Europe, and American furriers have placed immense orders for it. Mole skin makes up well and wears as well as squirrel, while in effect it is far handsomer. It has a rich, shaded look, changing from light to dark, making it both handsome and becoming. Ermine will be almost twice as expensive as it was last winter, the catch having been very small, and the demand for it very large.

a*o it is too bad that the dyed pongees will not stand the sun. Almost all the delicate, pastel shades are said to fade rapidly when worn in bright sunshine. This is to be deplored, as these colored pongees are, in many women's eyes, quite the most beautiful slik fabrics that have been produced this year. A reach green pongee Bar le Duc preserves are a universal favorite, and are served at many dinners and luncheons. With them go Philadelphia cream cheese and wafers. The way to serve is to have small, fancy plates on the table before each guest, and then pass one or two pots of the preserves on a tray with the biscuits and cheese.

Now is the proper time to make strawberry-fruit juice for winter use. Red raspberries, cherries, peaches and other fruit may be treated in a similar manner. Extract the juice of the fruit as in making jelly. Add a cup of sugar to each cup of juice, and boil together for a few moments. A little lemon juice is recommended, but my be omitted. Bottle in small jars, as it does not keep long after opening.

. A suit of shepherd's plaid taffeta is made e*0. A suit of shepherd's plaid issues is made with a hip yoke, panel front, and the back and sides plaited. The long coat has a plaited skirt attachment from the waist, and is collarless. The sleeves are very large at the wrists, and are

••• In England women are wearing shoes to match the costume in color, whenever this is practicable. In rich dark green, with oxidized buckles, royal blue, mauve of a dark shade, and red, with stockings to match, they would look odd to American eyes—that is, until they were pronounced the correct thing.

. A girl of twelve rarely wears a separate shirt waist gracefully. The figure is too undeveloped, and the waist line too indefinite. One of the best styles yet devised is a skirt with broad pinatore straps springing from the belt and passing over the shoulders. The straps are shaped and extend under the arms, forming a sort of a bodice. With this dress is worn a sepa-rate shirt waist of linen or silk in contrasting under a miniature car running on a steel color or matching the dress.

a*e, The shortening of the skirt means the passing of the full sleeve. The two cannot artistically exist together. A Paris letter in one of the leading fashion magazines says: " We are going towards the full godet skirt and the leg o' mutton sleeve, and meanwhile we have reached a stage where the tight-fitting cuff comes to the elbow, and the full balloon continues from elbow to shoulder." It is a comfort to know that there is a future when dining will be accom t the constant apprehension of ruining one's sleeves.

. Cloth and chiffon seem an incongruous combination, yet they are occasionally made to harmonize perfectly. A plum-colored cloth gown is described, with bodice and voluminous sleeves of chiffon of the same shade, both being trimme with applications of leaves formed of the cloth. Plum color, by the way, is to be much seen in the autumn. It is one of the colors peculiarly suited and crimson, it tones in with the season.

. The floral sash is one of the novelties. Usually, it is merely a soft ribbon or silk muslin affair, with sprays of dainty flowers sewed on here and there. In some instances the wearer seemed to be really garlanded with roses or violets. These sashes are for very young girls' evening wear .- N. Y. Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lillan Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"At some future day it will be proved—I cannot say when and where—that the human soul is, while in earth-life, already in an uninterrupted communication with those living in another world; that the human soul can act upon those beings, and receive, in return, impressions of them without being conscious of it in the ordinary personality."—Immanuel Kant.

"All progress in mechanics is toward simplicity. The last discovery brings us always to the revelation of our own interior powers and makes the coarser instrument a superfluity.' " Unless some insight is gained into the psychi

cal side of things, some communications realized with intelligences outside our own, some light thrown upon a more than corporeal descent and destiny of man, it would seem that the shells to be picked up on the shore of the ocean of truth tight skirt, flaring at the bottom, the ruffled and draped skirt, the sun plaited, the tucked, and now the full skirt all seem equally correct. The probabilities are that some form of fullness will soon banish the sheath effect to which we have vet while viewed in the external way in which we alone can view it-while seen as a pro and not as a plan-it cannot possibly suggest to us an indefinite number of universal laws Such cosmic generalizations as gravitation, evolution correlation of forces, conservation of energy though assuredly as yet unexhausted, cannot, in the nature of things, be even approximately in-exhaustible."—F. W. H. Myers.

> The entire trend of progress is toward the continued discovery of finer cosmic forces and their utilization in practical affairs. Within the past five years this tendency has strikingly demonstrated itself. The evolu tion of the ways and means of travel offers in itself, an impressive illustration of this endency. The visitor to the Musee Cluny in Paris will find, among the masses of relics of an historic past, the state carriages used in the time of Louis XV. and Marie Antoinette. They are incredibly clumsy and gigantic,-the carriage itself mounted on four great wheels, two of which are very large, with the two front ones smaller, and the entire vehicle would occupy about twice the space of a modern conveyance, and its weight must be something to reckon with. Several of these are standing in the Cluny and offer a strange contrast with the carriages of today. But when these with their lumbering motion, are contrasted. -not merely with the modern carriage, but with the flying automobile,—one realizes, indeed, the evolution in the methods of local

Again, let one compare the traditions of the sailing vessels on which passengers crossed to Europe within the memory of men still living,—the forty days passage between Boston and Liverpool which is well within the memory of Dr. Hale,—with the passage on this latest floating palace of applied in one direction only, but in the new the ocean.-the Kaiser Wilhelm II..-and he realizes how far science has penetrated into the more subtle forces, when lightness and speed take the place of clumsy device and slow motion. To go up to the hurricane deck of the wonderful Kaiser Wilhelm and deck of the wonderful Kaiser Wilhelm and look down through the openings on the six it is flattened against the plate-glass covering the mighty engines, with their intense throb of vibration day and night, is to behold an object lesson in the possibilities of motion. With the precision and the persistene of fate, the great beams fly down. The vibration pervades the entire vast spaces of the great steamer. comes like an electric current. a thing of life, to be missed when one leaves the steamer as if one had left there a part of his own life. There is an exhilaration in it that communicates itself to mind and body. It is like a dynamo generating vitality. And still, more swift and subtle ethods of locomotion are in the air. Dr. Albertson, an electrical engineer of the Royal University of Denmark, bas an invention for a railroad train without wheels to make a speed of three hundred miles an hour. "Two things defeated the attainment of speed above the present maximum (sixty miles an hour)," says a writer in the New York Herald, "the dead weight of the train and aerial resistance. "Now comes the announcement that

A definition-Painkiller,

sure cure for Cramps, Colic. and all Stomach Complaints. There is but one Painkiller. Perry Davis'."

From the people's dictionary.

there has been discovered a method of abolishing the dead weight of the train, leav only aerial resistance to be contended w If this can be done, as Mr. Albertson asserts, half of the battle is won, and the world may jet be able to travel on the earth's surface with the much-dreamer of attachment from the waist, and are confined in a flaring cuff of black taffets. The belt and neck band are also of black taffets, and the dress is heavily stitched wherever stitching is allowed for, in alternate bands of black and white. The severity of the costume is relieved by the blouse and hat, which are its relieved by the blouse and hat relieved by the blouse and hat relieved by the blouse and hat relieved by the blouse and a when charged grips the steel bars and lifts them, no matter how great their weight, It has been noticed that a magnet would move to come in contact with the steel bar as soon as it arrived within the drawing radius, carrying any amount of weight with it which happened to be attached at the

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"It is this principle which Dr. Albertson railway track. The magnets were insulated and attached to the bottom of the car so that they came under the rail and about an inch below it. Then he turned on enough electricity to make the magnets active. They rose upward toward the rail, lifting the car bodily in the air. The weight of the train was thus simply overcome! The electro-magnetic train has demon-

strated its principle to the satisfaction of scientific engineers. Professor Roberts, in charge of the chemical works at Niagara Falls, says of it:

"It is the electrical discovery of the age and so simple in application that the marvel is that it has escaped us so long. The lightening power of magnetism has been known for years, the greatest saving power to overcome gravity, but it seems it had to wait for Dr. Albertson to discover

The Delaware & Lackawanna road has become practically interested, and a working trial will soon be made on Martha's Vineyard.

The air ship promises to eclipse the greatest and swiftest of latter-day steamers. The air, rather than the ocean, is to be navi-

All these marvelous developments in scientific activity correspond to the developments of man's mental and spiritual powers. Telepathy establishes its communication from spirit to spirit, as wireless telegraphy establishes its sending of messages without visible means. On both planes,-the physical and the psychical,—the subtle and finer forces are being utilized, and the horizon line of the unknown continually recedes before the progress of man. Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., At Sea.

Popular Science.

--- The curious habit of carrying a live sea anemone in each of its two claws is ascribed to the Melia, a genus of small crabs of the Maldive Archipelago crab's claws are too frail for use in defence, and it is not clear whether the anemones are held as a means of protection or as a trap for food. —A fungus that rapidly destroys wood pave-ments is giving trouble in English cities using such paving. The fungus spreads from infected blocks to sound ones, and the only means of checking it seems to be careful inspection of all wood before laying and the prompt removal of

Some time ago B. Walter showed that an electric spark feels its way from the positive pole to the negative in a rapid succession of preliminary sparks of increasing length. By some excellent photographs with a moving camera, he has now proven that lightning similarly establishes a conducting path through the air by a series of minor flashes, and that as a rule, the ing passes from the cloud to the earth as a se-

nfected blocks

ries of continuous discharges.

—The telechirograph, or writing telephone of Ernst Karl Gruhn, is ingenious if not simple. The transmitter is a pencil whose lead has a little play in the metallic casing, and the pressure of writing closes a vertical-motion current in the up and down strokes and a horizontal one in the forward movement. These currents control magnets in the back of a small mirror in the receiver This mirror is rocked by the magnets, and a pencil of light from a concentrating lens is reflected upon a strip of sensitized photographic paper. The deflected ray of light follows the novement of the writer's hand, producing a facsimile of the pencils marking exact enough to serve as a signature to a check. The sensitive film is drawn through a developing bath by a little

-That dust should settle in regular figure crystalizing, so to speak, like the snowflake-seems rather surprising. Using plates heated 10 or 15° above the atmosphere, Mr. W. J. Russell inds that the settling dust always tends to pro-luce regular geometric forms, which are always tar-like, but are made by the shape of the plate to vary from three-rayed to eight-rayed stars. each instance the rays are of uniform length, and form a perfect pattern, while super-impos often produce very beautiful figures, which appear under a microscope.

 ear under a microscope.
 In laboratory experiments on the formaapparatus of Lord Avebury four beams of wood are drawn together by screws, so as to give com-pression in two directions at right angles to each other. The space between the beams is two fee ced pieces of baize separated by sand, and the apparatus, when casts are made of the differ layers of baize. The results are found to imital closely much of the folding and other phenomen observed in nature's mountain bu ridges in the bottom layer, as in nature narrow, short, precipitous and greatly broken up but become wider, longer and less steep, units the layer below the sand on the top is plateau like. Many variations in natural conditions ca

be represented.

— Electric sparks are always obtained from cites reaching a neight of a quarter of a mile and increase as the kites go higher.

—The horse-sickness of Cape Colony resembles human malaria, and attacks animals exposed in low-lving swamps or left out at night. Horses pass safely through affected districts during the day. The Government beatmichant of Naral day. The Government bacteriologist of Natal ests that the mosquitoes carry the infection suggests that the mosquitoes carry the infection and he has shown that horses protected by wire gauze or smoke may remain unharmed in the midst of disease while the unprotected succumb — Earthquakes are dup to discharges of electricity b tween strata of good conductivity and insulating strata, like granite and silica, in the view of Professor Pilsudski. The discharges generate gases, to which the observed effects are mainted to

amps, Colic. Complaints. Painkiller.

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And you'll think that might happen to you But if you would advance you must not trust to

Keep pegging away. If you're willing to climb just a step at a time, You are more apt to get to t e top

And that Rome was not built in a day. THE WAY OF LIFE.

> When wayworn with the common round Of daily tasks so burdensome,

Through all the days and years to come, Our hearts grow weary of the strife Where gloom doth always shadow cheer, And beat so slowly to the words: "The way of life-how long and drear!"

Or walk among the harvest sheaves, Or listen to the tolling bell, What time a passing spirit leaves.

Breaks over all the pathway drear-"The way of life leads to His throne."

Too subtle for our ken? What hall comes to the fallow dee Is it the same that soft and clea

What is the call that minds the bird Of its long vacant nest?

Is it upon the echoes blurred By vagrant breeze caressed

What puts the music in the call Which comes to them afar-By mountain side or city wall,

The music that bids one and all

When warfare long has ceased-To great ones and the least.

It may be but a rustling tree It may be that the sighing sea.
The summons softly weaves;

But what and howsoe'er it be The call each one receives.

That, clear in cadence, faint and fine, Comes sweetly to our ears— A song of infinite design

-W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

RADWAY'S **READY RELIEF**

FOR PAIN DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, | bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon

Miscellaneous.

Last Cruise of the Mary Ann.

'No," he answered, and followed the word with

"Now look here, Elisha, I know all about it,

and I've been sort o' spectin' this thing would happen any time. You've been overhaulin' the

"Then, by Josh, you've bit it!" exclaimed the captain, glad to have an opportunity to talk it

"Wall, there ain't no call to 'ry over it," she

Hopewell would be ended. Perhaps an astrologer might have warned them that there would

It got to be known over Salem that Captain

Hopewell was making his last voyage, and when

"It's a sort o' weakness of our feelins', Elisha,"

It was noon when the wind died out, and the

man sent aloft reported the ocean clear of sail.
As sundown came the sea was like glass, and it

The mate went off and the captain came on

Nancy appeared. She declared it to be too hot

pelow to sleep.

In a caim midocean at night there are strange

and uncanny sounds from the hold of a ship as

she lazily heaves up on the ground swell. Boxes and barrels down in the hold rub each other,

bulkheads creak and timbers groan, and now and

then there are shrill squeaks from the fighting

toriously and sigh and groan now and then, and the wakeful ones move about uneasily and cast

Nancy walked aimlessly about for a while and

then rested her arms on the rail and gazed off into the darkness and let her thoughts wander

back home. She had been silent for a quarter of

an hour when she gave a sudden start and bent

note her attitude and he crossed over to her side

"Wall, Nancy, d'ye think anybody will steal

"I'm listenin', Elisha," she replied as she laid a hand on his arm. "Can't you catch the sound of our locks off here to the north?"

puiling at least four oars. She must be from a wreck, and you'd better light a lantern and lash it in the riggin' to guide 'em."

A lantern was procured and placed as sug-gested, and it had scarcely thrown its light over

the waters when there was a hail from haif-a

dozen throats at once. Captain Hopewell answered it, and within five minutes every one of the crew of the Mary Ann was on deck and wide-

awake with curiosity.

The hails were repeated at intervals, the sound of the oars came nearer, and at the end of haif an

hour a big yawl with twelve men and their dun-nage in it drew alongside the Mary Ann.
"By Josh, then, but it's a crew of Dutchmen!"

exclaimed Captain Hopewell as he peered down

in the boat.

He was right. They were big and sturdy men who had sailed out of the Texel, and it was quickly discovered that not one of them could speak English. Each one brought his bag of

provisions were left behind.

A man who was doubtless the mate of the crew-

advanced to Captain Hopeweil and entered into a long explanation, not one word of which was

understood. It was, however, guessed that his ship had sprung a leak and that he had been

her ear to listen. Captain Elisha happen

the woodpile while we're gone on this trip?"

of oar locks off here to the north?

apprehensive glances over the sea.

rats. Men who sleep during a calm breathe sten

the watch was change

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a financi saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious billious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM ST. N.Y.

Doetry.

A RONDBAU. I flirt a fan, whene'er I wish to seem

As if my life were but a golden dream, And nod, and smile, and look in worldling's eyes Wrapping my soul in a profound disguise; And oft, while listening to some frivolous theme. Sudden, like lightning, cross my heart will

The awful memory of some pang supreme; Then, set to hide the whelming agonles, I flirt a fan. I watch the faces passing, for a gleam Flashed from some happy heart, that I may

deem
Knows nought but joy; then ponder, is it wise
To look too deep who dwell in Gulf of Sighs?
Scorning, yet fain to hold the world's esteem, I flirt a fan. Mrs. Whiton-Stone.

GOOD COUNTRY TO LIVE IN. The German emperor and I Within the self-same year were born, Beneath the self-same sky,

A kaiser he, of high estate. His father was a prince; and mine-Why, just a farmer, that is all.
Stars still are stars, all hough some shine,
And some roll hid in midnight's pall;

But argue, cavil all you can. My sire was just as good a man. The German emperor and I
Eat, drink and sleep the self-same way; For bread is bread, and pie is pie, And kings can eat but thrice a day, And sleep will only come to those

Whose mouths and stomachs are not foes. I rise at six and go to work, And he at five and does the same, We both have cares we cannot shirk; Mine are for loved ones; his for fame. He may live best, I cannot tell; I'm sure I wish the kaiser well.

I have a wife, and so has he; And yet, if pictures do not err, s far as human sight can see, Mine is by long odds twice as fair. Say, would I trace those eyes dark brown? Not for an empress and her crown.

And so the emperor and I And so the emperor and I
On this one point could ne'er agree;
Moreover, we will never try.
His frau suits him and mine suits me,
And though his sons one day may rule,

Mine stands A 1 in public school. So let the kaiser have his sway, Bid kings and nations tumble down, I have my freedom and my say, And fear no ruler and his crown:

Live where each man is emperor.

A SAPE BULE.

It is not a bad plan to do all that you can In your chosen particular line, And if progress is slow and there's little to show For your work not to whimper and whine. It is better to creep than fall short in a leap, You will come out all right if you stay: You are bound to succeed if this warning you

Keep pegging away. Perhaps once in a while you will see a man pile

You'll observe that he's struck in a rich streak

You will find as a rule it won't pay; Just a slow, steady pace is the best in life's race-

There is many a stroke to the fall of an oak, And the stone is worn through drop by drop.

It's a proverb that haste 1s conducive to waste, If you don't go too fast you will get there at last--Chicago News.

And when the self-same way leads on,

But when we watch the setting sun,

The radiance of God's great love,

THE WANDERERS.

["As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so a man that wandereth from his place."—Prov-What is the call the wild birds hear

Turn where the home things are? None knows the mystic call which comes

obliged to abandon her.

He was made to understand that they were welcome and would be landed in London, and by and by the twelve of them withdrew in a body and stretched themselves on deck and went to sleep. Nancy had looked into the faces of all in a critical w y, and while the Dutch mate was telling his story her eyes never left his face.

When the strangers had withdrawn she descended to the cabin and a few minutes later Cantain Elisha followed her and said: To man and bird and beast, As wakening as throbbing drums

Captain Elisha followed her and said:
"Nancy, I'm jiggered if this ain't a funny
thing. I can't say that things look exactly right

to me."

"I'll tell you what, Elisha," she replied in her quiet way. "If a ship had bin on fire or in a sinkin' state them men would never have brought all their clothin' and heaped in the water and provisions they did."

ceived from the Voorne gave them years of comfort and happiness. People sometimes wondered that in their old age there was no abatement of their affections, and Elisha would always answer them with:

"Then, by Josh, it's because Nancy is the

"No, by Josh, they wouldn't, but how do they

come to be afloat?"
"Dunno, but there's a mystery about it.
There's the hull crew except the captain. How
did he come to be left behind? And didn't you
notice how the men looked the brig over and kept
dodgin' and whisperin'? I'm believin' we shall
have trouble with 'em, Elisha."
"But they can't be pirates."
"Probably not."

"Probably not."
"Probably not."
"And there's no war between us."
"No, but we can't make out their story, and I do believe that mate was lyin' all the time. I wish he hadn't shown a light and brought them

aboard."

The Dutchmen were tired with their pull at the oars and slept soundly till the morning watch of the Mary Ann was ready to wash down decks. Then they rose up, yawning and stretching, and the last was hardly on his feet before the breeze came. Sall was made at once, and as the Mary Ann laid her course Captain Hopewell called the cook aft to see about preparing breakfast for the ook aft to see about preparing breakfast for the

extra men.

He had his eve on the strangers at the same time and noted that they had gathered in a bunch and were whispering together. Their yawi was a big and clumsy boat, provided with oars and sail, and as there was no room on the deck of the brig to stow it the captain went forward and tried to make the Dutch mate understand that the contacts should be helded showed.

ward and tried to make the Dutch mate understand that the contents should be holsted aboard and the yawl sent adrift.

He made himself clear enough, but as if his words and gestures had been a signal the twelve Dutchmen at once sprang upon the crew of the Mary Ann, all of whom were on deck. They were stout, determined men, and the move was so sudden that no resistance was made.

Nancy heard the scuffic and appeared on deck to find Captain Elisha and all his men prisoners. They were prisoners, and yet they were not bound. When they made no struggle, the Dutch make it clear to the others that they were to be sent adrift in the yawl. Capt. Elisha Hopewell of the brig Mary Ann of Salem had been repairing and repainting and making his craft ready for a voyage to London and return. The year was 1786, and boy and man he had been sailing for over thirty years.

Although he had owned and commanded the Mary Ann for ten years the bright was the bright with the commanded the Mary Ann for ten years the bright was the Mary Ann for ten years, she was by no means a new craft when he got her. In making repairs he had found many signs of weakness, and as he finished his day's work and started for home his knees were stiff and his back ached. He reached his nouse to find his wife, Nancy, and supper waiting for him, and as he took his eat at the table he looked at her critically and for the first time noticed that there were gray halfs among the brown on heat head. sent adrift in the yawl.

"Wall, d'ye understand what he's drivin' at?" hairs among the brown on her head.

"Elisha, have you lost your jack-knife or heard
that your brother was dead?" quietly asked

"And I am to let 'em have possession of brig

"Mebbe ye are comin' down with measles.

"Mebbe ye are comin' down with measles.

Your mother says ye never had 'em as a boy."

"Mebbe I am," he gloomily replied.

Nancy waited for three minutes to see if he had an explanation, but as none came she briskiy "You'll have to. If you are easy with 'em we'll git away all right, and we may sight a vessel to help us before noon." "Aye, captain, we've no show agin 'em," called the mate, "but with that big yawl we needn't be afraid if we are at sea fur a month. happen any time. You've been overnaum: the Mary Ann, and you've found she's growing old. You've found out the same thing of yourself, and you've suddenly seen it in me. It has struck you all in a heap, and you teel glum over it."

We are fur the boat." That settled it. It is due to the strangers That settled it. It is due to the strangers to say that they made not the slightest objection when more water and provisions were lowered into the boat, and when the men packed and lowered their bags and Nancy brought up a big bundle of things from the cabin.

continued. "Ever since you got this charter, I've made up my mind that it would be our last voy-They had no jeers or insults to filing after those they had sent afloat, but at once made more sail on the brig and headed her on a new course. Nancy had smuggled the chart and a spare compass into her bundle, and as the boat drew away age."

"But how can it be, Nancy."

"It won't be so hard. We are purty well off fur common folks, Elisha. That is, we've got enough money to start you in ship chandlery, and we own our own house and lot. No fear but what we'll come out all right. We must give up the sea to younger folks."

They talked it over for a couple of hours and pass into her bundle, and as the boat drew away she was forced by the wind to hold a true course for the English Channel. There were provisions in plenty, and scarcely a word was uttered before breakfast had been served out. Then Nancy They talked it over for a couple of hours, and it was fully decided that when the Mary Ann returned to Salem her last voyage under Captain quietly asked:

"Elisha, what ye goin' to do about it?"
"I'm goin' to stan' to the eastward for awhile,"
he replied, after thinking it over. "I'll jest keep he replied, after thinking it over. "I'll jest keep track of the 'Mary Ann' as long as I can, and it's jest possible that we may be picked up and have a show to git her back. If we don't meet anything by tomorrow, and the wind allows it. I'll head for home, though I don't see how I'm ever to hold up my head in Boston or Salem ag'in. be no homecoming for the brig which had borne them safely over so many leagues of ocean, but there was no reader of the future at hand.

the Mary Ann cast of from the wharf there was a big crowd at hand to cheer her departure and wish her a safereturn. She headed out into the Atlantic on a summer's afternoon, and as the Massachusetts shores faded behind them, Cap-"Then they'll be fools! The Dutchman would "Then they'll be fools! The Dutchman would have killed every one of us but what they'd had the brig, and we ought to thank heaven we got off as well as we did. Don't ye despair, Elisha. We've seen some tight squeaks, but we've allus come out all right. Don't ye remember how a "By Josh, then, Nancy, but it seems as if a piece of that beef we had fur breakfast had got

whale once saved us?"

"And the same whale may eat us this time!" she replied as she turned away to wipe her eyes, "but I guess we've decided for the best." For a thousand miles, headed toward the rising All that day the boat ran her true course, but as the brig bore into the north and sailed the faster her topsails were only a speck on the sea when the sun went down. As the breeze did not fall with the sun, the men were divided into watches, a lantern was run to the head of the sun, the Mary Ann was driven as she had never been driven before. There was a piping breeze, and it scarcely varied a point, and a third of the run had been marked off when there fell a flat mast as a signal, and hour after hour the boat danced over the seas.

There were two men on the lookout, but after awake with her thoughts of the sudden change in their fortunes, and a long hour passed when the sight of a ship suddenly danced before her.

It was a craft with all her sails set, and having

been taken aback she was drifting away stern first, though this fact was not known till later. A cry from the woman roused everybody in an instant, and pointing into the south she chokingly "There-there-a ship-a ship!"

"By Josh, and there is!" answered Captain Elisha a second later. "Now, men, all together and hall her."

A great shout went over the water, but it was not answered, and neither was a light displayed. The shout was repeated again and again and again, and then after a long look Captain Etisha cried out: "Why, I believe she's an abandoned craft and takin' care of herself! We'll run right alongside

in five minutes!" They reached the decks of the stranger to find her a ship a good deal larger than the Mary Ann, and a search of ten minutes proved that not a living soul was aboard. There was a dead man,

though.

Lying in the main cabin, fully dressed, was the corpse of the captain, and a sailor's sheath knife was still sticking in his back. Murder had been

"It's some noise in the hold," he answered, after listening a minute.

"No, it's not. There—there—don't you catch done before the ship was abandoned.

Did you ever read an account of that ocean mystery? The ship Voorne, Captain Bergen, "By Josh, I do! Yes, it sounds like oars at work, but how on earth can a boat be out there?" "I dunno, but there is one. Now you git the sounds plainer. It's a boat, I tell you, and she's master, had set out from North Sea ports bound for New York with a valuable cargo. That was the craft Captain Hopewell found adrift in mid-Her crew, from the mate down, were the men

who took forcible possession of the Mary Ann, after killing their captain and abandoning their vessel. What drove them to the deed of blood— why they didn't stand by their ship afterward— where they headed for in the stolen brig—these are questions that have never been answered. where they needed for it the sound of grands are questions that have never been answered.

Perhaps the mate and his chief quarreled and murder was done in passion. Then tear of the law made the whole crew clamorous to get out of the ship. They took nothing with them which

was not their own. was not their own.

They even left over a thousand dollars in gold and sliver behind them. If any human eye ever sighted the Mary Ann after her crew lost sight of her, the fact has not been reported to this day. It is easy to guess her fate, however. She either went down in a gale at sea er was wrecked on some iron-bound coast to the north, and every soul periabed.

soul perished.

No sooner had the body of the late captain received burial and the ship's papers been overhauled to find her port of destination than she was headed for the port of New York to be delivered up to the consignees. It was a shorthanded crew to work such a big craft, but every man tried to do two men's work, and it was recorded on the log that Nancy Hopewell steered her tricks at the wheel and kept lookouts with the men. soul perished.

while they had been despoiled of the Mary
Ann, they were to find themselves largely the
gainers by it. After a run which was bare of
event the derelict was safely moored in New
York harbor, and Captain Elisha bade Nancy re-

Poutb's Department.

A GENTLEMAN

I knew him for a gentleman
By signs that never fail;
His coat was rough and rather worn,
His cheeks were thin and pale—
A iad who had his way to make,
With little time for play;
I knew him for a gentleman
By certain signs today.

He met his mother on the street;
Off came his little hat.
My door was shut; he waited there
Until I heard him rap.
He took the bundle from my hand,
And when I dropped my pen,
He sprang to pick it up for me—
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push and crowd along; His voice is gently pitched; He does not fling his books about As if he were bewitched.

He stands aside to let you pass; He always shuts the door; He runs on errands willingly To forge and mill and store. He thinks of you before himself,

He serves you if he can;
For, in whatever company,
The manners make the man.
At ten or forty 'tis the same; The manner tells the tale, and I discern the gentleman By signs that never fail. -Margaret E. Sangster, in "Our Little Men."

Sister Hen and the Crocodile. The crocodile is one of the hungriest bodies that ever lived. When he is looking for a dinner that ever lived. When he is nowang for a unine, he will east almost anything that comes within reach. Sometimes the greedy fellow swallows great stones and chunks of wood, in his hurry livestifty. "Wall, d'ye understand what he's drivin' at?" asked Captain Elisha as he turned to Nancy.
"I do, Elisha," she replied, "and I'm not a bit surprised. They mean to turn us adrift, and go sailing away with the brig."

"But, by Josh, how can they do it! It's the same as piracy! Men, let's make a fight fur it!" is tood, he makes such a greedy, terrible noise that the other animals steal away nervously and hide until it shall be Master Crocodile's sleepyshow fur us! They'll beat ye to death before you can knock one of 'em down. Don't drive them to murder when there's no call fur it."

"And I am to let 'em have possession of brig darking that comes within reach. Sometimes the greedy fellow swallows great stones and chunks of wood, in his hurry mistaking them for something more digestible. And, when he is smacking his great jaws over his food, he makes such a greedy, terrible noise that the other animals steal away nervously and hide until it shall be Master Crocodile's sleepytime. He is too lazy to waddle in search of a dinner far from the river where he lives. But them to murder when there's no call fur it."

"And I am to let 'em have possession of brig darking them for something more digestible. And, when he is smacking his great jaws over his food, he makes such a greedy, terrible noise that the other animals steal away nervously and hide until it shall be Master Crocodile's sleepytime. He is too lazy to waddle in search of a dinner far from the river where he lives. But any animal, or even a man-swimmer, had best be careful how he vertures into the water near the any animal, or even a man-swimmer, had best be careful how he ventures into the water near the crocodile's haunts. For what seems to be a

greenish-brown, knobby log of wood floating on the water has little bright eyes which are on the lookout for anything which moves. And below the water two great jaws are ready to open and swallow in the prey of Mr. Hungry Mouth. swallow in the prey of Mr. Hungry Mouth.

But, no matter how hungry the crocodile may be, he will not touch the hen, even if she should venture into his very jaws. At least, that is what the black men of the Congo river will tell you. And surely, as they are the nearest neighbors of the big reptile, they ought to know, if any one does. Now this is the story which they tell to explain why the crocodile will not eat the hen.

Once upon a time there was a hen, a common, plump, clucky mother hen, who used every day

plump, clucky mother hen, who used every day to go down to the river and pick up bits of food on the moist banks where luscious insects were

on the moist banks where luscious insects were many.

She did not know that this Congo river was the home of the crocodile, the biggest, fiercest, scaliest, hungriest crocodile in all Africa. But one day, when she went down to thei water as usual, she hopped out onto what looked like a mossy log, saying to herself: "Aha! This is a fine old timber house. It is full of ,juicy bugs, I know. I shall have a great feast!"

Tap, tap! Pick, pick! The ihen began to scratch and peck upon the rough bark of the log. But, oh, dear me! Suddenly she began to feel very seasick. The log was rolling over. The log was iteetering up on end like a boat in a storm! And, before she knew what was really happening, the poor hen found herself floundering in the water in the very jaws of the terrible crocodile.

"Ha-ha!" cried the crocodile, in his harsh volce. "You took me for a log, just as the other silly creatures do. But I am no log, Mrs. Hen, as you shall soon see. I am Hungry Crocodile, and you will make the fifth dinner which I have had this evening."

The hen was frightened almost to death; but she kept her presence of mind and gasped fran-tically, as she saw the great jaws opening to swallow her,—
"O brother, don't!"

Now the crocodile was so surprised at hearing the hen call him brother that he kept his jaws wide open, and forgot to swallow his dinner. He kept them open for some time, gaping foolishly, wondering what the hen could mean, and how he could possibly be her brother. And, by the time There were two men on the lookout, but sately could possibly be her brother. And, by the time could possibly be her brother. And, by the time he had remembered how hungry he was, there was nothing for him to eat: for the hen had skipped away just as fast as her feet would take

> indeed! I am not her brother, and she knows it such a word. Just wait till I catch her again, and we will see. I will brother her!" And he swam sulkily away to hide his mortification in the Congo mud, with only the end of his long nose poking out as a ventilator for his breathing.
>
> Now, though the hen had had so narrow an
> escape, it had not sufficiently taught her a lesson. A few days afterward once more she went down to the river, for she could not resist the temptanon of the hug-dinner which she knew she sho find there. But she kept her eyes open sharply for any greeny log which might be floating on the water, saying to herself: "Old Hungry Mouth shall not catch me napping this time. I know his

wicked tricks!" But this time the crocodile was not floating on the water like a greeny log. He was lying still as still, sunning himself on the river bank behind some tall reeds. Mrs. Hen came trotting down to the water, a plump and tempting sight, cocking her head knowingly on one side as she spied s real log floating out beyond, which she took to be her enemy. And as she scratched in the soft mud, chuckling to think how sly she was, with a rush and a rustle down pounced the crocodile upon her, and office more, before she knew it, she found herself in the horrid gateway or his jaws threatened by the double rows of long white

"Oho!" snapped the crocodile, " you shall no escape me this time. I am a log, am I? Look at me again, Mrs. Hen. Am I a log?" And he came at her to swallow her at once

Again the crocodile paused, thunderstruck by Again the crocodile paused, thunderstruck by this extraordinary word. "Oh, bother the hen!" he cried. "What can she mean, really? How can I be her brother? She lives in a town on the land, and I live in my kingdom of mud and water. How could two creatures possibly be more unlike? How"—But, while he had been thinking out all this, once more the hen had managed to escape, and was petting back to her barnyard as fast as the could go.

managed to escape, and was pelting back to her barnyard as fast as she could go.

Then indeed the crocodile was angry. He determined to go and see Nzambi, the wise witch-princess, about the matter. She would tell him what it all meant. But it was a long journey to her palace, and he was awkward and slow in traveling upon land. Before he had gone very far, he was tired and out of breath, and stopped to rest under a banana tree.

As he lay panting in the shade, he saw his friend, Mbambi, the great lizard, hurrying past through the jungle.

through the jungle.
"O Mbambi," cried old Hungry Mouth, "stop a moment; I want to speak with you. I am in great trouble."

So the lizard drew near, wagging her head wisely; for it pleased her to be consulted by the

wisely; for it pleased her to be consulted by the big crocodile. "What can it be, dear friend, that is troubling you this day?" she said amiably. "Surely, no one would be so rude or rash as to offend the king of Congo river. But tell me your

"Silly idiot!" cried the Mbambi, not very politely. "Do nothing of the kind. You will only get the worst of the palaver, and show your ignorance before the wise Nzambi. Now listen to me. Don't you know, dear crocodile, that the duck lives on the water, though she is neither a fish nor a reptile? And the duck lays eggs. The turtle does the same, though she is no bird. The hen lays eggs, just as I do; and I am Mbambi, the great lizard. As for you, dear old Hungry Mouth, you know that at this moment "—here she whispered discreetly, looking around to see that no one was listening—"at this moment in a snug nest dug out of the sand on the banks of the Congo, Mrs. Crocodile has covered with leaves to hide them from your enemies sixty smooth white eggs. And in a few weeks out of these will seamper sixty little wiggly crocodiles, your dear, homely, easily hungrymouthed actived.

white eggs. And in a few weeks out of these will scamper sixty little wiggly crocodiles, your dear, homely, acaly, hungry-mouthed children. Yes, we all lay eggs, my silly friend; and so in a sense we are all brothers, as the hen has said."
"Sh!" whispered the crocodile, nervously. "Don't mention those eggs of mine, I beg of you. Some one might overhear. What you say is undoubtedly true," he added pensively, after thinking a few moments. "Then I suppose I must give up my tempting dinner of hen. I cannot eat my sister, can I?"
"Of course you cannot." said the Mhambi as cannot eat my sister, can 17"
"Of course you cannot," said the Mbambi, as she rustled away through the jungle. "We can't

have everything we want in this world." "No, I see we cannot," sighed the crocodile, he waddled back toward the banks of the as he waddled back toward the banks of the Congo. Now in the same old spot he found the hen, who had been improving his absence by greedily stuffing herself on beetle-bugs, files and mosquitoes until she was so fat that she could not run away at the crocodile's approach. She could only stand and squawk feebly, fluttering her ridiculous wings.

but the crocodile merely said, "Good-evening, sister," very politely, and passing her by with a wag of his enormous tail, sank with a plop into the waters of the Congo.

And ever since that time the hen has eaten her dinner in the contract of the congo.

dinner in tranquil peace, undisturbed by the sight of floating log or basking shape of knobby green: For she knows that old Hungry Mouth will not eat his sister, the hen.—Abble Farwell Brown, in the Churchman.

Historical.

-Connected with the Church of the Holy Cross, near Winchester, England, is a charity hospital where "a manchet of bread and a measure of beer have been given without question or price to every one who has asked it for nearly price to every one who has asked it for nearly eight hundred years. The endowment which makes this possible is in better shape than ever today, and the building used for the purpose will no doubt last as long as the old Norman and Transition architecture of the times of the conquest and later builders. Legend tells us that on the site of the hospital there existed a religious fraternity which perished after the Danish ravages, says Leslie's Weekly. But the earliest records of the place are its mention in two papal bulls, dated 1137 and 1144, respectively, confirming the endowments, the actual foundary. confirming the endowments, the actual founda-tion having been made in 1136. The founder was Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen. -The following quaint epitaph, which is to be

—The following quaint epitaph, which is to be seen in Crayford Churchyard, Kent, strikes as one of the very prettiest monuments to cheerfulness in all England: "Here lieth the body of Peter Isnel (thirty years clerk of this parish). He lived respected as a pious and a mirthful man, and died on his way to church to assist at a wedding on the sist day of March, 1811, aged seventy years. The inhabitants of Crayford have raised this stone to his cheerful memory, and as a tribute to his long and faithful service." -After the victory over Charles II. Oliver

Cromwell wrote exultantly to England's Parliament telling how the enemy was beaten from hedge to hedge till he was finally driven into Worcester. There were seven thousand prisoners among the spoils of that fight. The royal carriage in which the king had been carried was there, too, and in that handsome carriage was a royal carriage watch, which also fell into the hands of the victorious Cromwell. After all these years, and through many and varying vicissitudes of fortune, this royal watch has finally found its way to Philadelphia, remaining still in the pos-session of a loyal subject of the King of England, Edward VII., who is living in the Quaker City. This timepiece of royalty, which still ticks after a career of 262 years, was made in 1640 for King Charles I. by the royal watchmaker of that time. It is of the oldest watchmaking pattern, being made entirely by hand, and costing in its day a good round sum of money. The case is of solid silver, ornamented in beautiful pierced fligree work, and there is an outer case of copper with a handsome leather cover, silver studded. The royal watch runs thirty-six hours with one winding. Only one hand is used in designating the time. There is a silver bell enclosed within the silver case, on which the hours are struck. There is also an alarm attachment. The watch Cromwell kept it as a personal possess years. But after the restoration it fell into the hands of Joseph Kipuing, Esq., of Overstone House, North Hants, England, an ancestor of Rudyard Kipling. Joseph Kipling was also an ancestor of Wilfred Powell, British consul at the port of Philadelphia, the present owner of the

-Colonial New York was aristocratic in its tastes and fond of ease and good living, although so little fond of beef that the Dutch burghers were dubbed by the English "milk and chees men," while they returned the compliment by calling Englishmen "beef eaters." Massive silver was in use, and the higher classes had large retinues of servants. Women never at-tended funerals in old New York. The church bell was tolled for the departed and the number of strokes indicated the number of years of the deceased. Funeral meats were baked and a ollation served after the funeral.

—King George IV. of England, while prince regent, was wont to invade in the small hours of the morning, the apartments of his morganatic wife, Mrs. Fitzherbert, with a number of equally boisterously drunken associates, and, drawing his sword, to prod therewith beneath beds, sofas and tables in order to ascertain where she had taken refuge, until he discovered the hiding-place where she had concealed herself to escape his brutality, and who, after ascending the throne, distributed the crown jewels among his feminine favorites, from whom they were recovered only and slik and can be lined or unlined as may be deemed desirable. The waist consists of the fitted foundation, the back is tucked fronts and the centre front. The back is tucked fronts and the centre front. The back is tucked fronts and the centre front. The back is tucked fronts and the centre front. The principal lady-in-waiting of his sister-in-law, the principal lady-in-waiting of his sister-in-law, the buchess of Kent, "ought to be whipped on the backstairs in the presence of the pages-in-waiting."

— There are few departments of life to which the empire of fashion does not extend. There are fashions even in saints, and St. Francis of Assisi happens to be the fashion at present. This is not hard to understand. At the present time when all thoughtful people are awakening

This is not hard to understand. At the present time, when all thoughtful people are awakening to a new sympathy with dumb animals, it is peculiarly interesting to find away back in the dark and cruel Middle Ages a man who called the larks his "little sisters," and who hid the baby foxes so that they would not be snared. St. Francis was characterized besides by an amazing typecapes and ingenuousness, which makes ing innocence and ingenuousness, which makes him particularly refreshing to a world that is be

—Charlemagne was the first great ruler who proclaimed himself king and emperer by divine right. He did not allege, however, that the divine right had come to him direct from heaven, but based his claim on the fact that the bishop of Rome, then the spiritual ruler of the Christian againers by it. After a run which was bare of event the derelicit was safely moored in New York harbor, and Captain Elisha bade Nancy remove the tar from her hanus and silek up to meet company.

It is of the long ago I have written. The tombstones of both Elisha and Nancy are mose-grown in the old cemetery, but the salvage money received from the Voorne gave them years of comfort the voorne gave them years of comfort the run the rule as one of both Elisha and Nancy are mose-grown in the old cemetery, but the salvage money received from the Voorne gave them years of comfort the voorne gave them years of comfort the rule as one of both Elisha would always answer them with:

Then, by Josh, it's because Nancy is the bravest and best woman on earth, and I don't care who hears me say so!"—N. Y. Sun.

Is troubling you this day? she said amiably.

"Surely, no one would be so rude or rash as to offend the king of Congo river. But tell me your offend the king of Congo river. But tell me your offend the king of Congo river. But tell me your offend the king of Congo river. But tell me your offend the king of Congo river. But tell me your world, had anointed him and placed the crown of the holy Roman Empire on his head. The term "Del Gratia" "Use Vidivine right" or ule as coming from the head to express the right to rule as coming from the head to express the right to rule as coming from the head the grace of God") was thus used to express the right to rule as coming from the head the rulers no longer felt sure they could rest unchalleaged on their right to rule as given to them by Rome. So the term "by and the Reformation. Then the power of the church until the days of Luther and the Reformation. Then the power of the church until the days of Luther and the Reformation. Then the power of the church until the days of Luther and the Reformation. Then the power of the church until the days of Luther and the Reformation. Then the power of the church until the days of Luther and the Reformation. Then the power of the church unt

Home Dressmaking. Hinto by May Manton.

4461 Shirt Waist,

4482 Child's Frock 2 to 6 yrs. Tucked Blouse Walst. 4461.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.
Blouse waists that combine tucked fronts with
plain backs are much worn and are very generally
becoming. This admirable one is shown in pongee,
atiched with corticelli silk and trimmed with bands of narrow brown velvet ribbon, but is equally well adapted to washable fabrics, and indeed to all waist-

an ing materials.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the back and the fronts. The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The front is tucked to form a graduated plait at the centre and from the shoulders to yoke depth. It is also gathered at the waist line and blouses slightly over the belt. The closing is made invisibly beneath the full-length tuck at the left of the centre. The sleeves are the prevailing ones that are sung from the elbows to the shoulders, full from the elbows to the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 37 yards 27 inches wide, 37 yards 22 inches wide or 28 yards 44 inches wide.

The waist pattern, 4461, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 49-inch bust measure.

Child's Dress. 4468.

Little children are always charming when dressed in frocks that give long perpendicular lines. This very effective one is adapted to the many materials used for dresses of the sort, but is shown in embroidered muslin with yoke of tucking, epaulettes of plain white material and trimming of Valenciennes lace. The epaulettes over the shoulder make a special feature, and are novel and becoming. They can be made, as shown, of contrasting material or to match the dress. Child's Dress. 4463. the dress.

The dress consists of a yoke and a skirt portion, the

epaulettes and the sieeves. The skirt portion is gathered at the upper edge and joined to the yoke and the epaulettes are arranged over it after the sleeves are stitched to the arms-eyes. The closing is made at the centre back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size(4 years) is 3 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 3: The pattern, 4462, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years or age.



Perforated for Dip in Front.

Plaited walking skirts are among the most notable features of the season and have the double merit of being graceful and becoming at the same time that they are fashionable. This one shows wide backward turning plaits which are stitched to give the effect of a graduated flounce at the lower edge. The model is made of dark blue Sicilian stitched with corticelli silk, but all light-weight materials are appropriate. Cloth, cheviot and the like are admirable for cool weather wear, pongee, linen and similar fabrics for the warmer days.

The skirt is cut in nine gores and is laid in plaits so managed that they conceal all of the seam, and is in inverted plaits at the centre back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9½ yards 27 inches wide, 6½ yards 32 inches wide or 4½ yards 41 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 7½ yards 27 inches wide, 6 yards 32 inches wide or 4½ yards 44 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

The skirt pattern, 4463, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

impe is made with fronts and backs, and is tucke



To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.
Blouses made with horizontal tucks are greatly in style-and suit girlish figures to perfection. This one shows three tucks in the blouse and three in the sleeves made on continuous lines, so giving the broad effect which is demanded by present fashions. The model is made of white handkerchief linen with collar and cuffs of lace and is unlined, but the design suits wool and silk as well as cotton and linen fabries, and the lining can be added whenever desirable.

auits wool and silk as well as cotton and linen fabries, and the lining can be added whenever desirable. The blouse is made with the fitted foundation, the tucked front and tucked backs and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fullness in the front is laid in tiny tucks at the neck and both front and backs are gathered at the waist line. The sleeves are the new ones that are snug above the elbows, but form full soft puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 37 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with

4463 Walking Skirt,



The dress consists of the guimpe, the p alted skirt attached to the yoke and the waist portion. The guimpe is made with fronts and backs, and is tucked to yoke depth, then allowed to form soft folds below. The bertha and the straps, forming the waist portion of the dress, are cut in one piece, and are joined to the upper edge of the yoke. The skirt is cut in one piece, which is laid in backward turning plaits, and seamed to the lower edge of the yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 49 yards 21 inches wide, 32 yards 32 inches wide or 22 yards 44 inches wide, 31 yards 32 inches wide or 22 yards 44 inches wide, 31 yards 32 inches wide or 32 yards 44 inches wide, 31 yards 32 inches wide or 32 yards 44 inches wide, 31 yards 32 inches wide or 32 yards 44

inches wide, with 13 yards 36 inches wide for guimpe.
The pattern, 4464, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8



4465 Blouse Waist, 4466 Misses' Tucked 32 to 40 bust.

Waists made with tucks that extend from the shoul Waists made with tucks that extend from the shoulders to yoke depth always are becoming and prove
most desirable of all lines. This pretty one combines that feature with the plain centre front which
is attached to the tucked ones beneath their edges.
The original is made of embroidered batiste with
trimming of Valenciennes lace, but the design suits
all the materials of the season, cotton, linen, wool
and slik and can be lined or unlined as may be deemed

The Horse.

Conchers in Brisk Demand. A typical coach horse stands 15.2 to sixteen hands and weighs from one thousand to 1250 pounds. A coacher is considerably heavier, smoother and more compact than a roadster. The conditions of his work, of course, require soundness as an absolute essential. As described by G. M. Rommel. expert of the Bureau of Animal Industry: His legs are clean cut and well muscled, with sloping pasterns and shoulders; the back short, closely coupled to the hind-quarters and smoothly muscled. The hindquarters are well packed with muscle smooth and rounded, not straight and angular as in the roadster. A smooth, well-filled, evenly rounded quarter is regarded with much favor. The tail should be set well up and carried high. In the shoulders the same points of smoothness and lack of angularity are required. The withers should be high and thin, the neck smoothly joined to the shoulders long and clean, with a full crest, the head fine and of medium size, with fine ears, a full, clear eye and large, open nos-

Quality is as important in the coacher as in the roadster, and for similar reasons. STYLE AND ACTION.

Conformation and action are absolutely essential to a coach horse and to each other; that is, a horse cannot lay claim to merit as er unless he has both of these qualifications. Proper conformation should first be present, for then the animal may be trained to act fairly well, but if a fine actor is rough and "weedy" in makeup, no amount of feeding and care can give him form and style.

In discussing the coach action, the nece sity for the legs to be moved straight and true is perhaps the first thing to be considered, for the extreme flexing of the legs, especially at the knees, makes it all the more difficult for the horse to move them in a straight line, and thus increases the langer of injury to himself by interfering,

The most difficult action to acquire is at the hocks. That of the knees may be developed by training and shoeing, but high, elastic hock action is well-nigh a hopeless proposition unless bred in the horse. It may be easily inferred that it is far less dried. With grass cut in the evening durthe sap by evaporation through the leaves. common than first-rate knee action. The hocks should be flexed without any deviation from a straight line, the feet carried in much the same manner as in front and placed directly in front of their former sitions, with as little jar as possible. At all times a coacher must "keep his legs under him." He does not extend himself as a roadster; there is not the long reach in front nor the swing behind.

FAIR SPEED.

A moderate degree of speed always gives added value to a coach horse, but much speed is not only not absolutely necessary, but is, according to the nature of things, usually out of the question. Much of the energy of the horse's effort is expended in lifting his feet as high as possible, and the combination of this effort with that of speedmaking reach is asking too much of a horse, as it entails so great an amount of wear on the animal organism that it would soon give

While a coacher must be thoroughly sound, he is not required to have the great speed powers or endurance of the roadster Short distances only are expected of him at a rate of from six to ten miles an hour.

COACHERS ARE WANTED. The demand for a stylish animal for city driving takes all the available horses that come to the market. Some are exported but work as a man. Where the crop is heavy, come to the market. Some are exported, but American cities is strong, the only com-plaint being that the right kind of horses how hard I had to work when a boy at rakare extremely difficult to find.

Hustle in Haytime.

When the time arrives for harvesting the hay crop I find it best to push it along as though business were driving. Those who are always looking for rain are also always late about finishing their haying. We are apt to have many cloudy mornings followed by pretty good hay weather during the rest of the day. I long ago learned that a little shower, or even a longer rain, does little injury to cut grass before it has been wilted or much dried.

If I have a field of grass that is grown and ought to be cut, and I had reason to expect a spell of rainy weather, I would choose to cut it and let it lie waiting for hay weather than have it stand uncut. In what farmers call "catching" weather I would prefer to mow in bad weather so as to have every hour of good weather for drying the crop. Mowing in good weather seems like a waste of time under such conditions.

AFTERNOON MOWING.

When mowing was all done with scythes shaken up so the sun and air could act upon it. Under such conditions it often took most of the first day to dry the water off the less in larger ones. grass and get it wilted enough to put in heaps for the night. Partially dried hay always cures to considerable extent in the cock by the slight heating of the mass. Much heating of course injures the quality. The second day the hay seemed to cure much faster, but it generally required two days drying, because of the outside moisture to be got rid of.

Now with the modern machines for handbe made as well in one day as formerly in two days. The mowing machine, unlike the scythe, works best in grass that is free from dew or other moisture. I therefore have made it a practice to do my mowing in the afternoon between four o'clock and dark. Cut grass is not injured by dew or rain unless it has dried enough to absorb water in place of the sap that has dried out. Water does no more injury on grass just after being cut than just before. At four o'clock the drying part of the day is pretty much over, and soon the dew will begin to show dampness. In hot weather the teams can work with more comfort in the early evening of ordinary sheeting forty-eight inches than in the middle of the day. Some seasons I have cut nearly all my grass in the evening, thus having the whole of the following day for drying the hay and carting it in. The mowing machine leaves the grass spread out so that the night's dew is readily dried off early in the forenoon. The first operation after the dew is off is to go over with the tedder and lighten up the grass so that is nearly dry is most injured by rain. the air will come to all parts of it. One accustomed only to the older methods of hay-



A PAIR OF COACHERS.

A high-class roadster, coacher or saddler is by far the most difficult horse to produce that the market calls for .-- Rommel, Bureau of Animal Industry.

making would be surprised at the short level and equally solid over the whole area. purchase the cheese. They also furnish the trouble both to the nurseryman and planter danger of injury to himself by interfering, to say nothing of the unsightliness of faulty action. The fore legs are flexed as high as possible and the feet extended with a sort of rotary motion that is very different from the long reach of the roadster.

The most difficult action to acquire is at hay can be overdried as well as undering good hay weather it [will be ready to cart directly after noon, provided the tedder has been used faithfully during the fore-

USE THE TEDDER.

mower and horse rake as with the tedder in grass that was heavy enough to need ted- is to keep the straw up in the air, but when ding, and unless it were as heavy as to need it I would plow the land and put it in shape to bear grass of that kind. If a farmer has no tedder, or neglects to use one as much as little labor at it as possible consistent with he should, it may be necessary to let the hay stay out one night in heaps to cure; but be—begin haying early while the food value there is always a risk to run on account of is all in the grass.—A. W. Cheever, in N. Y. bad weather. To avoid such risk I have always aimed to cure my hay as rapidly as possible. One should remember that hay is curing all the time it is being pitched upo the load and pitched off again in the barn, best to have it brittle enough to break when beginning to cart to the barn.

A THREE-HORSE OUTFIT. With a large amount of having to be done I like to have three horses to do it, a pair for the mowing machine and hay cart and a single horse for the tedder and rake. A boy the foreign demand has comparatively little so there is little travel to get a load, I like effect on this class. The demand from the ing after the cart with a small hand rake especially when the wind was blowing the scatterings all about the field. The large drag rakes are a great improvement for that kind of work, but the boy and horse will keep up to the carting still easier. In cocking up hay to stand over night I always want to rake up the scatterings with the

drag rake or the horse rake. THOROUGH, CLEAN WORK.

Some farmers never mind the scatterings, but I think that hav that is worth raising and cutting ought to be worth saving. A mowing field ought to look as neat after the crop is removed as a village lawn, and being on a larger scale it will look even better to the eye of a neat farmer. A neighbor seeing one of my mowing fields just as the last load of hay was being carried away, said: 'Why! Cheever, it is worth a dollar every time you look at that field." It was a reclaimed swamp, all in orchard-grass, and the new growth started since cutting made the entire field look as handsome as a wellkept village lawn. Some farmers are very careless about the use of a mowing machine. The knives should always be in good workit was necessary to cut the grass early in ing order, and the team should be so driven the day when the dew was on it, because it as to cut clean, and not leave little spots or cut so much easier, and also because the strips standing uncut. The waste may not scythes would keep sharp longer. Hand-mown grass always fell in swaths, which ing field as any one ought to be ashamed could not begin to dry till spread out and of. A person careless in one thing is apt to grow more so. If careless in little things it is easy to slide into a habit of being care-

HANDLING CLOVER. The methods I have described for making hay quickly and cheaply do not apply to the curing of clover. The best part of clover is the blossoms and leaves, and if treated as we would treat the grasses many would be broken off and wasted. I would always cut clover when free from dew, and would let it lie undisturbed till well wilted. I would avoid handling it when the leaves ling grass and hay I find that hay can often were dry enough to break off. In fair be made as well in one day as formerly in weather it should be pitched into small heaps to remain a day or so, and then two heaps put into one, and so on till the whole is cured sufficiently to haul to the barn. It may require nearly a week if the yield is heavy. In the meantime the new cre have started, so in making up the heaps they should be placed on new spots to avoid injuring the new growth more than is

USEFUL HINTS. In unfavorable weather haycaps are of great help in caring for hay whether it be clover or the other grasses. Squares wide are large enough and not more costly than one can afford. They will sometimes save enough to pay their cost during one storm. Many a time I have got up in the night and covered a few tons of hay to save it from wetting by an unexpected thunder-shower, and by so doing saved a deal of work the next day. Hay

testing hay to see if dry enough to cart was ready for the mower in October. In in, was to take a wisp of it and see if it curing heavy green rye and oats, and, even would break in two by violent rubbing and heavy millet, I would cut with the dew off twisting. Modern farmers have learned that and then let the crop lie untouched till it had had time to get rid of a large portion of After a day or two, dependent on the weather and the condition of the crop, I would carefully turn it bottom side up with rake or fork and let it lie another day before putting into heaps. The last day I do not think the tedder is appreciated as it should be by many farmers. I would about as soon think of dispensing with the process. The first day or two after cutting it is of little use. The object in teddering very green it will lie close to the damp earth in spite of the tedder. Haying is hard work doing good execution. My last word shall

Farmers More Hopeful.

A decidedly more hopeful view is taken of the grass crop, and if harvesting is delayed and also for some time atterward. It is not two weeks, as it should be, a three-fourths average crop is predicted. While it is too early to prophesy on corn

and potatoes, there are reasons for expect-ing their proportionate yield may be as good. Many small fields of potatoes are now in Apples show a uniform setting. Blackberries promise bountifully. Windsor, Vt.

Haying and Dairy Interests.

The hay crop appears far more promising than it did in May when it was at a stand-Farmers do not anticipate a full average crop of hay. That will be impossible at this late day, as having will soon be on hand. The white daisy, which abounds to a large extent on farms in many localities, is now at its best. They should be secured when in full bloom. In that stage the white daisy makes one of the best milk-producing foods that need be given a cow in the forage line. One not used to the white daisy and not knowing anything of its good qualities as a milk producer, may think this assertion a little too strong and out of the regular order of successful farming, as the white daisy is considered a noxious weed. In this country the daisy has been in existence for genera-tions, and are still plentiful. When left to become ripe or woody before cutting, they are of no avail whatever, but in a green state they are julcy and sweet.

Spring grain is now looking fine. It is growing rapidly since the rains and bids fair for a heavy crop all about the country. The large acreage of corn planted for fod-der presents a bad appearance. There has en a great complaint of the seed not germinating. In many instances the second planting has been resorted to, and still only one-half has made its appearance the secon ime. In driving about the country we never saw corn look so poor.

Potatoes also have failed to come up, the seed having rotted. This is a new feature this spring, doubtless owing to the drought at time of planting.

stations for a few weeks past has now revived somewhat. It was down to eightytwo cents per one hundred pounds, but now has reached ninety-four cents.

The standing cheese factory, located at Deer River, has contracted its make of ese up to Sept. 1 for one-eighth below the weekly highest price for cheese on the New York market. The contract calls for one hundred cheese of four hundred pounds weight and the same number of 250 pounds. The cheese is for the English market and is shipped every few days in a perfectly green

cents per pound, live weight.

P. E. WHITE. Lewis County, N. Y., June 29.

A Real Yacht.

It is pleasant to hearthat Sir Thomas Lip-ton, in case he is not victorious with his third Shamrock, will build a real yacht to contest for the America's cup. This is sensible, and will carry out the purpose for which the international yacht races were instituted. The victory of a mere racing machine,-a skimming dish,-signifies nothing to speak of, for it only means that a toy that is of no practical use can be made to go faster than another plaything that if it is not broken up will be retained only as a

We hope that Sir Thomas' fourth craft will be a four-leaved clover that will bring him luck, for it would make life less monote nous if the cup should take a trip across the misty Atlantic. Of course we would bring it back speedily, but we are not averse at present to giving our English ousins a little encouragement, especially when they are represented by so jolly a sailor as the knight of the tea chest.

Death to the Buzzer.

Music, we have been told, has charms to oothe the savage breast, and now we are nformed that it has power to destroy the bloodthirsty mosquito. Of all the devices for getting rid of this pest, this seems to be the pleasantest. Pouring oil upon the troubled waters is all well enough in the exterminating line, but if we can get rid of the buzzer with a musical note, we may prevent an advance in the price of keroser

The selectmen from Brookline, we learn, tention to a new process of lessening the mosquito evil by means of musical sounds, and the matter has been referred to Albert C. Nyhen of the bacteriological laboratory. We hope that he will discover that the ren edy is efficacious, and if he does we shall rest happy without even a netting to disturb our slumber. It is said that the mosquito will drop lifeless upon the properly manipulated musical instrument without presenting his bill, and this is certainly a poetic way of ending his singing and stinging existence.

The Nurseryman and His Customers Owing to the nature of the business and the fact that the real value or purity of many varieties of nursery stock cannot be known for some years after planting, the nurseryman, aside from being a most conscientious and careful propagator, is in onor bound to act as a counsellor and friend of the planter, says J. H. Hale of Connecticut, in his address at Detroit June

11. The most successful lawyers are those

who aim to keep their clients out of lawsnits and other troubles, and so the nurseryman who wants a profitable and permanent business can find no surer way to success than by guiding intending planters towards the purchase of most suitable varieties regardless of any surplus stock he may have of less desirable sorts. To be sure, many nurserymen at the present time do not know as much about varieties, suitable locations, methods of culture, marketing, Prices for dairy products continue well etc., as they ought. The demand for cheap trees and plants has forced him to hustle in the production of greatest number of trees and plants at least possible cost, and the average customer is not willing to pay for anything but the bare cost of the trees. And so it is that there are far too many nurserymen who could not tell at sight the fruit of many of the varieties they propa-

The vast majority of nurserymen are honest, careful men, yet being human they do make mistakes, and when once a mistake is made, the continued propagation by taking buds and scions from the nursery state. The cheese is placed in galvanized row increases the error, and we are sending iron boxes, furnished by the company who out mixed varieties, causing no end of

It may cost a little more to take our buds and seions only from fruiting trees o

known value, but it insures purity, and tends to breed up rather than down. My orchard interests being greater than my nursery interests, I know and feel these things from the planters' point of view, and I am sure there is a generation of planters growing up who will gladly pay any extra cost of propagation to the nurseryman who will always propagate from fruiting stock.

An experimental and test field and orchard is a very expensive adjunct to a nurs-ery, but it is absolutely essential where one has not other means of keeping fully posted

as to varieties. Our agricultural experiment stations are doing considerable of this class of work, yet ought to do ten times as much as most of them are now doing, and do it better, too: and if they have not funds enough to fully do the work, it is our duty to see that our legislatures make more liberal appropri ations, and also our duty to furnish the sta-

tions freely all new trees and plants a few

years before introduction if possible.

I have had some experience with the fruit called Eleagnus longipes, and claim it is more valuable than the currant bush. It has a small berry of pleasant taste, one seed, and will make a jelly superior to the currant. It has, in some sections, been received as a remarkable acquisition, and I believe it quite valuable for family use. I am surprised that it is not more generally known.

S. C. Moon.

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struction that makes the Gray powers so very desirable are set out in a most interesting manner in the 1903 catalogue. This catalogue treats the entire subject in a very comprehensive manner, going over the question of applied power, effect on the animal, conditions and results generally. Any one that needs power can ill afford neglect-Messrs. A. W. Gray's Sons also manufacture

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machine may have the catalogue free by addressing A. W. Gray's Sons, Middletown Springs,

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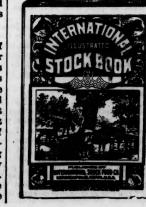
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